

A Briefe Introduction to SYNTAX.

Compendiously shewing the true
use, grounds, and reason of
Latin construction. Collected
for the most part out of Ne-
brisca his Spanish Copie.

With the Concordance supplied,
By I. H. Med. Doc.
Together with the more difficult
assertions, proved by the use
of the learned Languages.

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TO MY HONVR'D FRIEND,

Sir

KENELME DIGBIE,

Knight.

WEre it not well knowne
to me, and more clearly
to some singularly
literate men, endowed
with sublime wits (with whom great
is your name) whose ingenuity, do-

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Etrine, iudgement, and iustice I have
not without cause) in high esteeme.
Were it not that the voices of all
those Schollers who have occasio-
narily conversed with you, testifie
your great gifts by nature, your en-
richments by industry, methodical-
ly commencced in the Latine, Greek,
and the mysticall Languages (rare
instruments of universall know-
ledge) prosecuted in the liberall Sci-
ences, perfected in the high and di-
vine. I say your propitious nature,
your named addictions, with atten-
tions not ordinarily found in any so
intensive, yea, and so immersed, by
which the accomplishment of them,
as also almost of all speculative and
practique

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practique hath beeene by you rarely acquired. Were you not knowne to be a great Animator to Learning, and hence affect and cherish all the wyes to the acquisition of it in favour of them, who yet are to bee bred; were there not yet over and above manifestations of your courteous respects to our family, my notable encouragement among these so many foresaid.

I should not have beeene so bold to have presented this, alas, poore Introductory offering, so farre below you, so richly in this and other excellent parts endowed.

And lest yet I prove too too hardy in my presumptuous importunitie

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upon the precedent named. I bere
crave bumbly that I may under
your wings coverture deliver these
not formerly received in our king-
dome, to this our countries view;
yet such, as I am no wayes diffident,
but will square to true, authentique,
and genuine Latine construction,
with evident perspicuitie, and easie
manuduction, therfore profitable &
full of encouragement to youth. All
which will clearly appeare to your
worthy selfe, as singular helpe, I
say, to those who are not arrived
to the habite of Latine construction.

Let but the luster of your incom-
parably endowed selfe appeare fa-
vourable to my labours, and many
sollici-

Dedicatory.

*solicitudes in this little compiled
piece, then will Momists snarles ea-
sily be checkt, nipt, and intelligent
men (such as are not preindicated)
to whose iudgements I bumbly sub-
mit my selfe, will not disdaine the
reading hereof, were it that they
were solely allured by your accepta-
tion. For further abilities cannot
they acquire by this low subject.
Language already in them being
spunged up from authentique Au-
thors true fountaines.*

*And though small be my present,
yet may not I give the attribute of
the entire peece to my selfe. Should
I be bold herein, it must necessarily
be that I were a betrayer of the*

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Truth. Though I may well say that I have not beeene idle. The most part of the Regimen, as you reade it in Latine, was compiled by Nebrixa (a rare professour of Salamanca) His Spanish Comment, vindicatory of his texts truth, turned into English. Yet have I strengthened the one and the other diversly, and in many places.

Whatsoever concerneth Concordance is mine, there being not found in the said Nebrixa, such as might ought profit, or exceeding little.

The totall cutting off the figures of Constryction bath beeene my attention; which I haue wrought to release

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release the learner from unnecessary perplexities : which both the truth and profit will plainly appeare to the intelligent, and will facilitate the ignorants taske.

The further reasons of all will appeare in the Preface which is drawne, at my request, by a friend, well versed in the learned Languages, importuned by me to confront the Latine with them. Vpon assurance was my request that there would bee found consonance and harmony in this Latine Language and them. I am satisfied in my friends integrity therein, that so they are found.

Be you (worthy Sir) iudge who
are

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are expert in them. And were it
that the Latine Syntaxe should ap-
peare di-vers from the construction
of those Languages ; yet notwithstanding,
so delivered as it is, The
Latine will answer in its true foun-
taine compleatly for it selfe.

Thus wishing happinesse, and all
graces to your worthy selfe, Noble
Sir, I humbly take my leave.

Yours in all due respect:

J O H. H A W K I N S.



THE PREFACE to the READER.

IF that bee true which the Oratour writes in his first Booke, *De Finibus*, saying, that those who use liberality, get themselves good will: and (which is most important to live in quiet, Loue: I hope, yea am confident (courteous Reader) that both these will not bee wanting to this worthy Author, both in regard of the goodnessse of his cause, and the wisedome of thy Iudgement. For if you turne over all the writings both of ancient and moderne in this kinde, you will not finde any who communicates his knowledge more liberally

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berally and bountifullly, I adde more willingly and courteously; onely desiring to deserue well of such as shall please to make use of these his usefull labours. Well in this case hath *Ennius* counselleſſ, That what good may be done without our owne detriment and losſe, must not bee denyed euē to strangers, and ſuch as are vñknowne to us. Nor are the gates of the Muses unlike to thofe of *Hecale*, which ever open made εὐεργότας αἱρεῖ ἀνοίξαντο σεῖς, An ever open house of bounty, according to *Callimachus*, their breasts as free from envy at others good, as full of desire to promote any thing commodious for their progreſſe. And let thy breast (good Reader) bee open in receiving what is here laid down, thy minde courteous and well opinionated, and thy iudgement and candid censure voide of all malice. Be alike loving to him, whom the love of thy commodity hath drawne to theſe labours,

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bours, and the apprehension of a certaine way and meanes wholly confirmed. For although the Author hereof is rather desirous to instruct such as desire it, then blame any other, yet must hee needs confess, what with others hee cannot but acknowledge, that of so many, very few have either so farre as is requisite delivered the knowledge hereof, or with such perplexity, as that the over tediousnesse of it hath proved too oft the utter discouragement and confusion of the learner. Well saith the Arabian, נזר אלקל אלכטצירא The lustre of speech consisteth in brevity. And the same being true in the deliverie of any art, being done without obscurity: it may well bee esteemed and iudged, how much the Author hereof (*absit verbis invidia*) hath excelled all in this kinde, as being not onely briefe in deliverie of rules, but also by the same having quite cut off and solved all grammatical difficulties.

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grammaticall figures, so great impediments of the quicke progresse of the learner, and the causes of so much incertainty and ambiguity, either in understanding or writing. And verily if we take a view of other languages, wherein the Authors of grammar neither trouble themselves nor their Readers in like manner, we shall finde as hard constructions as may be found in Latine, solved by generick rules. As what reason have we to say that this *Sancius frontem* is necessarily by Syncd. more then that of Homer, Il. a. ξερόθυτο χῆρ. *Iratas cor*, for *corde*: or of Nazianz. Θεδς ὅν πότε δὲ καὶ τὰ φύσις καὶ τὰ σοίαν. *Duis quidnam sit naturam* *et* *renis*, for *natura* *et* *re?* Or not to solve this, *Omnies laudare, &c.* by a common rule, as well as the Hebrewes doe the like: *וְהַזָּה רָצֹת וְשׁוֹבֵן אָמַר רָצֹו וְשׁבוֹ,* *animalia ire et redire,* *אוֹ רָצִים וְשׁבִּים וְעַמְקֹור רָצֹו רָצֹא וְשׁבוֹ שׁובֵן*: that is as if one would say,

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say, *Currebant* & *redibās*, sive [erant] *currentes* & *redeuntes*, or by a subin-tellection of an Indicative to the Infinitive: *Currendo currebant*, *redeundo redibant*. Or that this *Sic ore locuta est*, is a greater redundancie then that which is common to the Syrians, and in particular used, Luke. 2. 4. בַּיִתְהָ וְשֻׁרְבָּתָח דָּזֶר *Ex domo eius* & *familia eius Davidis*: i. *Ex domo* & *familia Davidis*. Or the use of the adjective for the adverbe, more figura-tive then of the mere adjective for a Substantive usuall in Arabique, as כָּל אֶבְשָׁאנְבֵּין, *Universitas hominis*, id est, *omnes homines*. But if we should speake of the discordance (yet con-cordance) of the Nominative case and the Verbe, in number and gender common to the Hebrewes and Chal-dæans, the putting of the Future for the Participle, often used by the Syri-ans and Arabians, with many other kindes of speech no lesse usuall, wee may

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may very well conclude , that as by generall rule such constructions no lesse difficult then in Latine are solved, and supplied; so in Latine with more brevitie by the like meanes may they well be satisfied.

2. Whereas in delivery of any Art, not onely truth, but a certaine *oυσια*, or congruitie of the precepts, as proper to the Art is required. For an absurdity it were in Geometry, to teach Arithmetike; or in Grammar, Logicke. Surely they err, who in Grammar induce *Prolepsis*, *Epanalepsis*, *Hyperbaton*, and many other, being (as to one well considering may easilly appeare) figures proper to Rhetorique.

3. Whereas all precepts ought to be proper, that is things generall to be spoken generally and once, things particular and speciall more oft and specially, as to make it plaine by this similitude. Sleepe is a naturall affect common to a man and a beast. If the naturall

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rall Philosopher therefore should explicate this affect in a man and a beast, specially taken, he should doe amisse, because hee should repeate a thing which generally might be said and satisfied. The cause of error in this kind, *Cicero 2. de Legib.* under the person of Lawyers thus expresseth. Lawyers, saith he, either to breed a mistake in their Auditours, whereby they may seeme to know things more in number, and more hard, and difficult, or (which is more likely) through the ignorance of teaching, often infinitely dissipate that which consisteth in one notion. Against this some Grammarians have offended in delivering a construction by rule, and after making the same figurative, as in *Pars abiere*, in one place by rule, in another by *Synthesis*: In *criminibus terrere novis*, by rule of subintellection, and *Enallage*, &c. In which act (me thinkes) they imitate that *Medea*, whom the Poets

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say in her flight out of *Pontus* to have scattered the limbis of her Brother in those places, by which her Father followed her, so forcing pittic out of an impious act, and by the enforced collection of them foreslowing his iust and desired revenge: so have the parts of this Art beene dissipated, so have the *species* beene placed without their *Genera*, and both confounded, that what by some things was meant, whereto others did appertaine, could hardly bee discerned. Whereby all speed in attaining any perfection in these kindes of studies was not onely hindered, but even all hope was utterly taken away.

Whereas to know aright according to that great light of knowledge (even Aristotle himself) is *Ta' meγ̄ta soγ̄x̄ia iδ̄n̄v̄a*, to know the first grounds, or primary causes; this in regard of prepositions expressed, or with other parts together understood, hath beene quite left

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left untouched by other Grammarians, being here without comparison excellently expressed: to the great benefit & assurance of the Learner. And so well laid downe, that whether I secke brevitie, proprietie both in the matter and manner of the deliverie, certaintie, (things being examined according to their first grounds and causes) or in a word whatsoever is requisite to this usefull and necessarie Art: I am enforced to say of this, what the *Ithacan* feared not to pronounce of his assisting Pallas. *Hom. Odyff.*

Αρχαλίοντος θεὰ γνῶναι Κεφαλὴν διηνόμην
Καὶ μαλ' ἀποτάσσειν, οὐ τὸν αὐτὸν πατέντα σῖσκειν.

So is whatsoever may bee required fully satisfied, so doth fulnesse of matter seeme to contend with right order. So is brevitie ioyned with perspicuity, that I may well say of the Authour, what is commended by an ancient Father, *He knew, to the end to edifie and profit others.*

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Now if we should a little consider the learned Languages, I meane the Latin, Grecke, Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriaque, and Arabique together, as we shal find some Idioms and proprieties of every one in particular; so shall we find them in most points of construction (for of Etymologic I say nothing) to agree together. That of all these the Hebrew was most ancient, besides Christians, *Targum Hierosol. Gen. 11. 1.* averreth וְחַוֹן כָל דָרִיא אֲרֻעָא in these words: לִישָׁן חֹד וּמַמְלָל חֹד אֲרוֹבָּה בְלִישָׁן קֹדֶשָׁא הוּו מַמְלָלִין רְבֵח אַהֲרֹן עַלְמָא, that is, And all men of the earth were of one language, and one speech, for they spake in the holy or Hebrew tongue. And the Jewes *Thalmud, Tract. Sanhedrin, cap. 23.* In the beginning was the Law given to Israel in the Hebrew tongue. But when they were in banishment in the time of Esdras, they tooke the Assyrian Character, and Language, and left to the Samaritans

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maritanes the Hebrew. From the Hebrew corrupted proceeded the Chaldaic, Syriaque, and Arabique. Now as man was first created in the East, and therein the Church first planted; so from hence were letters first derived, & the use of them brought into other Nations (as if a man say Αλφα Βητα, &c. hee speakes Chaldaic) Reade the learned Tractates, *De dīs Syris*, and *Sacer Aristarchus*, you will confess, that even the religious of the Greekes and Latines (to say nothing of other) came out of the East, and that so much as the names of the gods cannot otherwise be understood, then by the Easterne tongues. And as from these Languages are derived into the Latine, and Greeke, divers words, some of which you may finde noted by the learned *Caninius*, So doth the construction of all these for the most part agree. Let these therefore learne

Risu cognoscere matrem.

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To imitate the other , and without such abundance of figures, creeping in by constructions lessie usuall, but in the other Languages no lessie usuall, as well as the other to be taught.

It is recorded in the Iewes *Talmud Tract. Bava batbra* (or acording to them *Basra*) cap. 2. that there were two Schoolemasters , whereof one taught many things, but had no care of his Schollers how and how much they learned : The other taught few things, but was exceeding carfull of their progresse, which they explicate briefly and sententiously thus : וְהוּא נָרִים וְלֹא דָק . The one read and tooke no care: the other tooke care and read not. The same, me thinkes, I see here imitated. Other Grammarians not regarding the time in learning, or the difficulty in retaining , have delivered multiplicity of rules, and added unnecessary matter, which our Authour attending the commo-

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commodity of the learner, hath more wisely, and with better reason quite cut off. And desiring indeed rather to profit then to arrogate any thing to himselfe, hee certificis the Reader that the Regimen herein contained is translated (for the most part) out of Spanish, written therin by one *Elius Antonius of Nebrissa*, by the command of *Philip the third*. The notes inferring the more learned Languages added by one who bath vowed and dedicated his seruice to so worthy a Gentleman. The Concordance for the better perfecting of the whole with the supplying of figures, adioyned by himselfe.

For these reasons (gentle Reader) kindly interprete this excellent Labour of this worthy Authour, intended for thy better progresse, which if he finde willingly, and gratefully received, you shall not onely move, but oblige and binde him to labour in

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other things necessarie to the same.
Farewell, and to speake with Virgil:

*Et nos, & tua dexter adi pede sacra se-
cundo.*

**Ad clarissimum virum, & amicum eius
dignissimum, Dominum Iohannem
Haukins, Med. Doct.**

Inclita Longavo lacerata scientia bello,
Et motuens priscas indo subire vices,
Te petis, & Critice cōmonstrat vulnera turba
Quaque tulit Medicum commonet agra
sum.

Proh superi, geninā præfas Aesclepius artem,
Auxilium referunt corpora mensq; tunc.
Ille micat cœlis uno præfulgidus astro,
Tu (meritus) gemino lumine clarus eris.

VVArres more then civill, raised by
the crue

That challenge Judgement to themselues
as due:

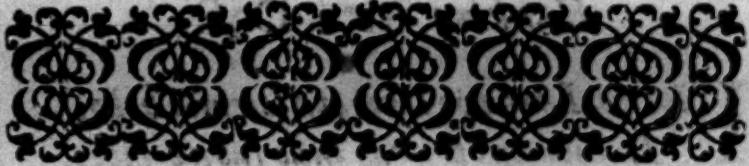
(Wherein no Foe oppos'd in generall,
Each others Foe gave wou'ds reciprocall)
(allaid

You have appeas'd; you conquering have
All future strifes, and endlesse concord
made. (bring,

Rare victory which ioy and peace doth
Whence to the Foe overcome, such ease
may spring.

Gwilhelmus Bold Armiger:

autem dicitur quod omnia videntur esse
creatura et mundus et res



Grammatices morbos curasti, membra
dolentia,
(tuâ.)
Qua infirma est, firma est, convalescit arte
Arte Hankine tuâ hac, aeternum, credo, va-
lebit.

Huic vitam impertis, vivere teque facit.
Ars hac, arte tuâ, reparatur: te ergo negaret
Mors hic esse dñi: vivere fama iubet.

C. C.

VVHat man's yong wits, what drives
them in their prime,
From getting Knowledge, i't not things
sublime?
And passing their capacities which make
Som borne for Arts, inferior courses take.
This scene, the Author did himselfe apply
To give this ground-worke such facilitie,
Whereby wits weake through Authours
deepe may wade:
No Comments us'd, rules hard so plaine
are made.
Grammar's unmask'd. What is not here
discern'd?
Reade, reap much fruit, yeleſſe, and bet-
ter learn'd.

C. C.

Cum Pharam liquit Selymaea proles,
Sorte concessos repetens penates
(Quo darent hostes geminū triumphū)
Abstulit Aurum:

Inssa cœlesti superum loquela
Premium iustum misero labori
Hinc capit; terras spolijs onusta
Quarit anitas:
Præsisit hec longo teneram dolore
Ars inventum, tibi cedit omnes
Hac opes, scelo duce quas reportas
Dives ab hoste.

Divites vestro sumus hinc labore,
Et ingum nostris humeris regestum est:
Libero aeternum spaciare cœlo
Grata invenias.

Johannes Fish.

To my noble friend, the Author, upon his worthy and usefull Worke.

VV Hat time is lost, what wit vex't?
(what health spent,
Only in search of things impertinent?
What warre mongst criticks rais'd, to re-
(concile
Some little difference both in speech and
(stile,
So that in this war too, our costs & paine
Arc more to get the outworks, then the
(mayne.
Then your great Oracle Hippocrates
His truth and knowledge fully did ex-
(preſſe,
When he said life was ſhort, and Art was
(long,
You who know all his Art, and know
(the wrong
Our mindes & bodies ſuffer in ſuch strife,
And ſtudy for the perfect vſe of life,
In opening vs this ſecret, ſhall doe more,
Euen for our health, then Art could doe
(before.
Since thofe rough waies, our youth hath
(past with paine,
Are by your noble industry made plaine.

J. G.



Vmbris Roma novos reddit en vista tri-
Discretions cineres, (umphos
Obvia que culta nunc dat penetralia lingua
Vix adeunda prius.
Per varios casus, per quod discrimina rerum
Tendimus in Latium?
Sideremus nunc meliore, leves appellimus oris,
Quid supereesse putem?
Artibus ut grata Palinuro mente Litemus
Qui patofecit iter.

I. S.

*To my honour'd Friend vpon his
Introduction.*

If they which finde our cleere & happy
(wayes
To wealthy kingdomes, where the trea-
(sure payes
Their cost agen,
Deserue to haue their name
Shine, in the list of fame,
What honour then,
Shall we and time bestow
On him, to whom we owe,
For this neere way to know ?
Grammar which opens to the arts, had lost
Her golden key, this new one is thy cost;
Ages were spent,
And many Rockes our youth
Were forc'd to clime to truth,
Till this was lent.
For which great trust, since we
Are bad securitie,
The Arts are bound to thee,

Ia. Shirley.



Dear Sir, It is not my desire to show
Your Peerlesse worth, which all the
world doth know: (take
Nor (with those fond Astronomers who
Great heights, with little instruments, and
make

Vnpardonable errours) to exprest
Deserts with unproportion'd feeblenesse:
'Tis my ambition to be knowne your
Friend,
,, Worth cleare to all, it's needless to
commend.

John Fish.

Clarissime Domine :

Quantum res publica literaria solerti industria tua debet, non tyrones modo, qui in literarum elementis basitabundi ad fastidium usque desudant, sine re, sine spe: Sed & veterani etiam, quib[us] eum compendium & perspicuitatem methodi tue cum prioris evi dispensio & obscuritate aqua libraverint lance, benedicent Deo & vigilijs tuis, qui è tenebrosa antiquitatis caligine lucem eruisti meridiana clariorens, adeoque conspicuam, quod lippus per eam deviare non poterit. Magis Domine, & progredere bonis avibus, ita quod non coetanei tui rancrum, sed & nati natorum & qui nascentur ab illis, subteratene calamii tui poterint redolere: In tractam hoc quem ad me misisti intens h[ab]es, & plurimareperi que bonū communione meo iudicio mulcunt possunt promovere; In cuius rei gratiam & suam, licet poesi nuncium misi, soluta tamen oratione, inter amantissimorum tui indicia & congratulationes quin & calculos meos subjcere non sustinui.

Amoris & reverentiae ergo,

Mich. Huggansonius.

A cancellis Regijs.

A

Ad

*Ad clarissimum virum, Dominum
Iohannem Hawkins, Med.*

Doctorem.

אל עשה לנו כל-תתן
כאמ' זו גבל רב-رحمין
הביא לימי אחורוני
חמנישׁוּם כל נעמני
זוסח הדום אלנו
וחברותם נתן לנו
ביד מתרב איש חכמה
זהו טוב מאד ורב מעלה.

R. Abbey.

Ομερδες φαζλαιΘ- (νεφελων παις) οϊ̄ επηλιθε
ΣκωΘ- απ' έλιμπτε χαλκοβαπτητε δόμων:
Ως έρεστην γέξη πι σύμχυσις ήλιθε μαδομοι,
Τη̄ οιδειχη̄ παιδινη̄ αλγηθέων Σλαβη̄.
Τη̄ πι πέρας, παύτιν πολυσωμάτεον αλεσεις θρίλια,
Δεξιά χαεί πων ήελίφιε πέων.
Τη̄ ί πέρας θράσμοιζον τό ηε̄ έπια κάρινα,
Τη̄ το πέρας κεφαλων μυεια πολλᾱ φέρει.

R. Abbey.

A 2

Egregia

Egregia sincera domini Hankine propago,
Inclita Cantiacis quem tulit ora ingis.
Quem facilis splendor, facilis quem gratia
morum
Imbust, & doctis grata blanda fatis.
Hoc pignus tibi sacrat amor, ducisq; recessu
Pectoris, & votis addere vota parat.
Progredere, O felix, generosam invadito laurū
Angliaceq; novum tu iubar adde schola.
Quo dum fata trahant longeva stamina vite
Et meritus fame perpetuetur bonos,
Adderis nostri Princeps heroibus ævi,
Dum monstrat tantam docta papyrus opē.

Autho-

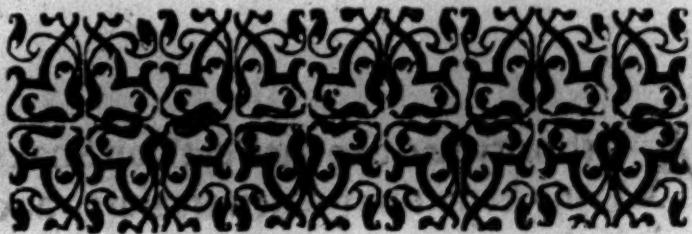
A Vuthority had like the Scythian Snake
Long kept this golden treasure, and
did take

All courage from adventurers, to tame
The monstrous Foe, & viadicate the same;
You noble Sir, like Jason, boldly try,
And free this science from obscurity.
That like the Sun amidst th' inamor'd day
She spreads her rayes, and drives darke
clouds away,
Could ages, like the billowes of the maine
Reduce themselves to former state againe.
Or backe restore the men, that in their
time

Vs'd Romans tongue, when Rome was
in her prime.

They would confess, that penne did
ne're declare
This Art with better art, with skill
more rare.

R. Abbaye.



Lector benevole:

Constructionis figuræ (discentium maxima
impedimenta & obices) eorum com-
modo, quantum in nobis situm est, consulentes,
regulis Syntaxi nostræ insertis, hoc modo sup-
plamus.

Apposizio. p. 8. l. 10.

Evocatio. p. 1. l. 14.

Sylyesis. p. 2. l. 9.

Zeugma. p. 1. l. 18.

Synthesiſ. p. 4. l. 13.

Antiposisiſ. p. 4. l. 2.

Synecdoche. p. 16. l. 12. & alibi.

Ectypus. p. 89. l. 12.

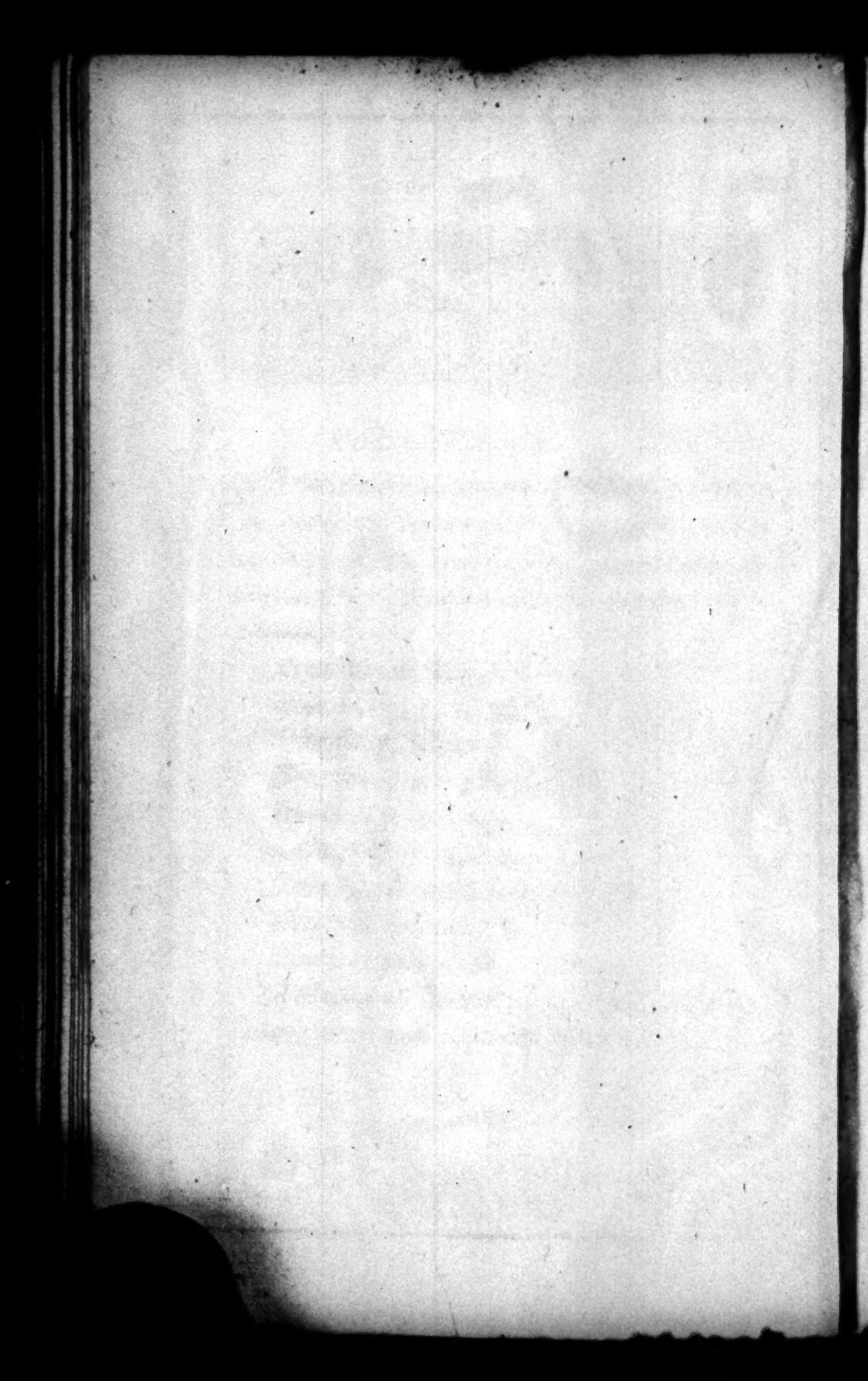
Enallage. ibid. l. 18.

Reliquas ad Rhetoricam potius spectantes,
scientes omisimus. Vale & fruere.

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**SYNTAXIS EST
PARS GRAMMATI-
cae vocum connexionem di-
rigens, estque vel Concordan-
tia vel Rectio.**

De Concordantia.



*Concordantia est partium orationis
in communibus affectionibus con-
venientia.*

*Concordantia est triplex; No-
minativi & Verbi; Substantivi & Adiectivi,
Relativi & Antecedentis.*

Concordantia prima.

*Nominativus & Verbum conveniunt nu-
mero & personâ: ut, Probitas laudatur &
alget. Si quis est mos.*

Observatio.

*Cum unum verbum ad plures nominati-
vos*

SYNTAXIS.

vos diversos repertum cum propiore numero
& personâ convenit: ut, *Hic illius arma, hic
currus fui.* Æneid. I. *Tu quid ego, & popu-
lus mecum desideret, audi.*

Cum digniore personâ: ut,

*Si tu & Tullia lux nostra valetis, ego &
snavissimus Cicero valemus.* 14. Epist. 5.
Iam.

Plures nominativi coniuncti verbum plu-
rale expectunt. Interdum etiam omissa co-
nlativa, ut *Frons, oculi, vultus persæpe menti-
untur, oratio vero sapissime.* (ic. ad Quint.
Fr.

Interdum singulari contenta sunt. Ut mens
& ratio & consilium in sensibus est.

Concordantia secunda.

*Substantivum & Adiectivum convenient
casu, genere, & numero: ut, Corrumpe bo-
nos mores colloquia prava.* Quandoque bo-
nus dormitat Homerus.

Tam in hac quam in precedenti regula re-
peritur nonnunquam anomalia & irregulari-
tas apud Poetas, sicut enim dicunt Græci,
innotet Nescio pro iunctus, sic & Latini, Virg.
2. Æneid.

Quid.

— *Quibus Hector ab oris.*

Expectate venis, pro expectatus.

*Pers. S. 3. Censoremve tuum vel quod
trabeat salutis, pro trabeatus.*

*Virg. Adsis letitie Bacchus dator, pro
Bacche.*

Observatio prima.

*Cum unum Adiectivum ad plura substantia-
tiva diversa referatur cum propiore genere
numero & convenit; ut, Locus et tempus con-
stitutum est. Caper tibi salvus & badi. Virg.
7. Ecl.*

Cum digniore genere: ut,

*Pater & mater mortis. Eun. Al. 3.
Sc. 30.*

Observatio secunda.

*Substantiis rerum inanimatarum subij-
citur sape Adiectivum plurale neutrum: ne
Divitiae, decus & gloria in oculis sua sunt.*

Concordantia tertia.

*Relativum & Antecedens convenienter ge-
nere, numero, & personâ: ut, Litera placue-
runt, quas ad me dedisti. Qui leviter se vident,
sapiunt magis.*

SYNTAXIS.

Observatio prima.

Si Relativum & Antecedens eidenti verbo adiungantur, etiam in casu conveniente, ut, Vrbem quam storno, vestra est. I.e. Eneid.

Observatio secunda.

Relativum, Qui, possum inter duo Antecedentia diversorum generum, nunc cum priore, nunc cum posteriore convenit: ut, Vnus erat toto natura vultus in orbe, Quem dixere Chaos. Animal plenum rationis, quem vocamus hominem:

Observatio tertia.

In Concordantia quicquid in vicem Nominalis, substantivi, vel Antecedentis venit, casum, genus, numerum, & personam induere potest eius, in cuius vicem venit: ut, Divelliuntur inde Iphitus & Peæas mecum. Pars certare parati. Vbi illic scelus est, qui me perdidit.

Observatio Quarta.

Interrogatio & responsio eodem fere ponuntur casu: Cui Preceptoris dedisti operam? Platonis. Cuius est haec oratio? Ciceronis. Quo morbo frusti impeditus? assidua febricula.

Excipio

*Excipe questionem factam per Quantis; ut
Quanti emptus est Liber? duobus denarijs.*

*Et Cuius, cum ad hanc respondendum est
per pronomen possessivum: ut, Cuius est Li-
ber? meus. Cuius puerum adduxisti? meum.*

*Et quando respondendum est per verbum
varie Syntaxeos: ut Furtive accusas, an Ho-
miciidy? utroque.*

*De octo Partium orationis Constructione
Lib. unius.*

Before ought bee commenced in the construction of a Noun and Verbe, that is to be noted in generall, that Recti-
on or Gouernment of as many cases as there are in Latine, is in three manners onely; either it is a Genitiue of Possession, the which dependeth necessarily of a Noun substantiue: I would say, that as of-
ten as you shall finde a Noun substantiue in the genitiue case, it must of force bee gouerned by some substantiue which is ei-
ther expressed or vnderstood.

The second, all Verbs that are, do go-
uerne their Accusatiue, and the Accusa-
tiue is gouerned by them.

The third, Prepositions gouerne their cases answerable to their Natures ; The first rule hath two exceptions : for a Noune Adiectiu may gouerne a Genitiue; as *Studioſus virutis* : but this is a Greeke construction.

Likewise Adverbs may gouerne a genitiue; as, *satis temporis* and then it is said, that they take the place of a Noune. In such sort that setting apart these two exceptions, each genetiue is gouern'd of a noune substantiu; each Accusatiue of a verbe, each other case what soeuer, of his preposition; if the case be capable of a preposition.

Secondly, it is to be obserued that the Nominatiue, Dative, and Vocatiue are never gouerned of any : as for the relation which is betweene the nominatiue and the verbe, it is not called Rection, but Concordance : the dative is alwayes of losse or profit, which we call a Dative of Acquisition : the Vocatiue is that with which we speake, and to which wee address our speech. This will we examine by the following notes, in which the Reader shall be rationally inform'd, of some things

things said, against that which hath hitherto beeene in vse: which notes shall serue for a comment; for there is no reason, that all other parts of the Art should be well possessed, and yet there should remaine a deficiencie in the syntaxe, whereof there is most need. In the same notes, there shall be inserted, the particular constructions of some verbes, which we haue cut off from the generall Rules, because it hath seemed expedient, to many learned men, that the syntaxe should bee briefe, for that boyes may haue lesse to commit to memory.

The Notes that shall succeed vnder each occurrent are principally for learned men: for being to teach some things in the syntaxe against some received opinions, it is meet I should distinctly render account of them.

The grounds of them shall be rendered as is aforesaid: for if it should be taught according to the opinion of many learned men, that a superlative doth not make comparison, as hitherto hath beeene said: and that *Refert* and *Interest* haue after them an accusatiue, and others in the same

manner, it would be an argument of imprudence, not to declare the reason and ground of those things, and produce the Authours whom we follow. And because in this place a large exposition cannot be composed, we desire that the Notes may serve for a briefe Comment.

De constructione Nominis substantivi.

Duo Substantiva continuata, si ad eandem rem pertinent, eodem casu gaudent: ut,
Urbs Athene.

Sicutem ad diversas alterum cui sit possessio-
nis nota erit Genitivus. Cic. In Pison. Sup-
plicium est poena peccati.

1. Note.

Be you aduertised that the Genitive of Possession importeth action, or passion; as, *Vulnus Achillis*, hee would say, the wound that *Achilles* gave to another; or the wound that was inflicted on him *Achilles*. The same haue you to vnderstand of the possessives, *Mens, tuis, suis, nosier, uester*: *Laurentius Valla* without founda-
tion

tion teacheth the contrary. Cicero pro Marcel. *Quis non intelligat tua salutem conti-
nenti suam: where salutem tua, is that which
Cesar had, in such sort that tua is taken
actively.* Idem Cic. Philip. 10. *An vero hoc
pro nihilo putas, in quo quidem pro amicitia
tua inre dolore solco? where amicitia tua, is
not what you haue, but what is had to
you, for you, and in your behalfe; and so
said Budens in his Comment. Pro amicitia
tua, id est, pro amore quo tu diligenteris. An-
swerable to Valla his doctrine, it should be
rendred pro amicitia tua. This which we
professe, Budens, Muretus, and most amply
Franciscus Sanchez in his Minerva, lib. 2.
cap. I 3. and others deliuer.*

*Si vero Genitivus laudem, vel vice versa
significet, in Ablativum mutari potest.*
Cic. 4. Fam. *Neque te confirmare audes ma-
ximi animi hominom, vel maximo animo.* Ad-
iectiva cum substantiè ponuntur, more sub-
stantivorum construuntur. (sc. Tantum cibi,
& potionis adhibendum est, &c.)

De Constructione Nominis
Adiectivi.

ADIECTIVA, que scientiam, communionem,
copiam, & his contraria significant, cum
genitivo inquuntur: ut, juris peritus, consilii
particeps, plenus officij.

Item, quodam in ax, iüs, idus, & osus: ut,
Philosophus ratione recti, nullum culpa conscientia,
avidus virtutis, studiosus literarum. Quibus
adde memor, immemor, securus: ut, Memor
beneficij, immemor injuria, securus rumorum.
Hic usus regnatur ab adiectivis Graco more.

PARTITIVA NOMINA, Numeralia, & quaecun-
que adiectiva partitionem significant, geniti-
vum possessionis, vel ablativum multitudinis
cum prepositione, E, vel Ex, vel de admit-
tunt: ut, Nulla belluarum, unus militum, mul-
te arborum, vel ex arboribus: unus militum,
id est, unus ex numero militum: ex numero,
inquam, nam est partitio. Sic dicitur Ani-
malium hec binis, illa quaternis pedibus ince-
dunt.

2. Note.

The Grammer of this, is *Unus Militum*,
id est, *unus ex numero Militum*. And so this
genitive

genitive is of possession, for it is governed by the substantive *Numeros*, which is to be understood necessarily, for the being Partitives is nothing else, then for one particular, to be parted, and divided from the common number.

Superlativa.

Superlativum Nomen est, quod dissolvitur in Positivum, & Adverbium valde, aut maxime: ut, doctissimum, valde doctus, aut maxime doctus. Iungiturque cum genitivo plurali possessionis, vel singulari, quis multitudinem significet. Cic. 5. Tus. Theophrastus elegantissimus omnium. idem iro Rab. Plato etius Gracie doctissimus. Est autem doctissimus omnium, idem, quod, doctissimus ex numero omnium. Hic genitivus in ablativum cum prepositione E, vel Ex, vel De mutari poset. Cic. pro Cluen. Ex his omnibus natus minimus. Interdam in accusativum cum preposizione, Inter. Senec. 2. Contro. Crasus inter reges opulentissimus.

3. Note.

Very learned men averre, that the genitive of the superlative is by way of comparison:

parison : others instance that there is no comparison in the superlative, but partitio onely ; which no body denieth : the difference is the first will that there be comparison, and partition; the second, that there be partition onely ; And that there is not in the superlative any comparison , it appeareth evident, it being that comparison hath his force in these two particles, *magis quam*, more then : and the superlative admitteth not these, for the same resolved, is, *Doctissimus, quasi valde, or Maximè doctus, id est,* most learned, or very learned. In such sort that this speech, *Cicero* is the more learned of the Romanes , is not to be thus rendred, *Cicero doctissimus omnium Romanorum*, but is to bee delivered by comparative, as hereafter shall be scene: for the word doth not comprehend in it a superlative ; so as, *Doctissimus omnium ex numero omnium*, most, or very learned of the number of all. And the Castilian language must maintaine these said of necessity, for all acknowledge, that every superlative, is partitive: and is to be declared as partitive, so as the genitive shall be

of

of possession. You will say that a superlative includeth always excess, which cannot be without comparison: I say that it always containeth excess, yet not comparative excess, which consisteth in this particle, More, for from hence would it follow, that *Magnus*, which is a positive, might bear comparison.

Moreover that the superlative includeth excess without comparison is manifest by the Hebrew and Chaldaic circumlocutions, Gen. i. טוֹב מְאָד Chal. מְאָד טוֹב valde bonum, id est, optimum. As who would say, exceeding good, or good beyond comparison. For so some Lewish expositors explicate the place.

Secondly, you will instance that these manner of speeches are in the Latine tongue very ordinary, *Prudens*, *prudentior*, *prudentissimus*; from whence it appeareth, that there is a comparative ascent received. I answer, that the Spanish is, to run, *Prudente*, *mas prudente*, *prudentissimo*, or *muy prudente*, and that it is a mere deceitfull folly to say *muy mas prudente*, for that the superlative importeth an excess, beyond all comparison (so likewise in our English

English tongue is it found Prudent, more prudent, and most prudent: which though it expresse not the superlative, in one single word, yet most so added, adde excelle without all comparison) by what we have produced: for really if I were to make comparison, were it an hundred times, I should be constrained to repeate the word *Prudentior*, as Horace hath done, saying,
Ætas maiorum peior avis, tulit Nos nequiores mox daturos Progeniem vitiisorem, where as least according to the Grammarians Rules, hee should have put a superlative in the last. Yet be it observed, that whensoever there shall bee annexed any preposition, including any excellencie, then shall it haue comparison, as, *Dicitur ante omnes, supra omnes, pra omnibus,* more learned then all the rest.

Which comparison taketh his force from the preposition, as in the like case it doth in Greeke; *Lucian de Galatea, Εγώ εἰς ἀπειτούντα κακά εδέξα, Ego ex omnibus pulcherrima visa sum:* nor for this may it bee said to compare, for the positive hath the same, as, *Formosus pra omnibus, more faire then all besides.* The prepositions *è, ex, de, inter,*

inter, do not import excellencie, and even so say we, *Dœcissimus omnium*, is the same that is *ex omnibus & inter omnes*.

Genitivus vel Dativus post Nomen.

Nomina quæ similitudinem aut dissimilitudinem significant: item Communis, Proprius, interrogandi, vel dandi causæ barentur; Teren. Eunn. Domini similis, vel Domino: Cic. de Senect. Proprium senectutis virtutem. Commune valetudinis, vel valetudini.

4. Note.

This construction, in that which concerneth the Genitive is Greeke, and the Dative is of acquisition, which is to be noted in all these like Nounes.

Dativus post Nomen.

Nomina quibus commodum, voluptas, gratia, favor, equalitas, fidelitas, & his contraria significantur, iunguntur eleganter Dativo acquisitionis: ut, Consul salutaris, perniciosa Republica. Incundus, molestus, gratus, invitus, propinquus, infestus civibus, fidus, infidus

infidus impotens: par, impotens onus. Item
verbalia in bilis: ut, Amabilis omnibus, &
quodam nomine, que ex particula con-, com-
ponuntur: ut, conscientia mihi, conscientius om-
nibus. Denique, quecunquo Adiectiva ha-
bent hunc Dativum acquisitionis. Pleraque
autem eleganter effervescunt interdum cum ac-
censivo, et prepositione ad: ut, accommodatus,
appositus, apertus, habilis, Idoneus, utilis, maxima
hinc rei, vel ad hanc rem.

Accusativus post nomen.

Adiectiva que vel patriam, vel gentem,
vel habitum, vel partē in homine significant, et
à Grammaticis per prepositiones, secundum,
exponuntur; apud Poetas sapienter, in prosa ora-
tione rarissim, accusativum adsciscunt. Vir. 4.
Eneido.

Omnia Mercurio similis vocemq; coloremq;
Et flavos crines, &c.

Tradunt in Misia feram esse que Bonasus
vocatur, equina iuba, catena tauro similes.
Pl. l. 3.

Ablativus post Nomen:

Comparativa.

Comparativum nomen est, quod unum vel
plura

plura quocunque modo superans dissolvitur in positivum, & adverbium magis: ut, Doctior, magis doctius; ingenitorque cum ablativo, Cic. I. Cat. Luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia. Plin. lib. 36. cap. 9. de quadam nave. Omnis bns, qua in mari visa sunt mirabiliorem. Est autem doctior omnibus, idem quod doctior pra omnibus. Quod apud Hebreos magis patet, exprimunt enim comparativum per particulam יְדָוֹ, ex, five prae, ut Cant. 1. Boni amores tui יְדָוֹ prae vino. Eodem modo catena lingua orientales cum Graeca lingua circumscribunt comparativum.

5. Note.

Hitherto it hath beene a wont to exclude comparatives, and this was held for false Latine, Cicero est doctior omnibus Romanis: saying that it should haue beene expressed by the superlative; yet so many authoritie are there, which teach the contrary, that we were compelled to deliver the Rule as it is now. Plin. lib. 36. cap. 9. making mention of a ship, useth these words: Omnibus qua in mari visa sunt mirabiliorem. Valerius Max. speaking of three Dionisio's. Tertium te importuniorem habere cōcipimus.

capimus. Ovid. I 2. Metamorph. Omnis**bus** inferior quas sustinet arduus aether; and 2. Praestans**tor** omnibus Herse. Plant. capti. Non ego nunc Parasitus sum, sed Regum rex regalior. Martial. lib. II. Hic totus volo rideat libellus & sit nequior omnibus Libellis. Ovid treating of the five Zones. Quinta est ardenter illis. Plin. lib. 36. cap. 7. writing of the Marmoles. Viride cunctis hilarius. Thus the Greeke often use the Comparative, as it were, instead of the Superlative. *mai' των χαλεπώτερον εστιν αρχειν ψυχῶν.* Omnis**bus** difficiliss**us** est praeesse animab*us* for difficillimum, *Niles.* In confirmation of this, there might be brought in, many more testimonies: so as well shall this speech be delivered. Virgilius poetis omnibus polior est. Latinus excellentior, Gracius praestans**tor**, Homero divinior, cateris, cunctis, reliquis suavior. But marke well, that the Ablative of the Comparative is ruled by the Preposition, *Pre*, which is understood, and so the Grammer is *Doc**t**ior omnibus, id est, doct**t**ior pre omnibus*: which Preposition, many cleerely expressed. Apulei. lib. 8. *Prace**c**teris feris mitior cerva. Ibid. Vetus prae ceteris fortior.* Moreover and aboue, that this Doctrine

Doctrine is of the learned *Sophator, Chari-*
fins, lib. I. doth cleerely likewise teach it;
 and bringeth examples, wherewith hee
 doth ratifie it. And to make this Rule
 more generall, it is to be vnderstood, that
 how many soever they are, by vertue of a
 Preposition, one while it is ioyned to
 Verbes, sometimes to Nounes, Positives,
 Comparatives, or Superlatives. — *Plaut.*
Mestel. *Nihil pendere omnes pra Pbilolache.*
Cic. Sulpicio. *Pre nobis, beatus vir. O fælix una*
ante alias Priameia virgo. Idem, Scelere an-
te alios immancior omnes. *Sueton. Galba.* *Cru-*
cem statui insit prater catern altorem. Wee
 have spoken of the Superlative already, in
 his proper place. In such sort, that of two
 particles, that it hath which maketh com-
 parison, viz. *Magis quam*, more then, the
 Comparative hath in himselfe the first
 place, for *Doctor* is the same, that is *Ma-*
gis doctus, and the rest it receiveth of a Pre-
 position.

Pleraque Adictiva inniguntur Ablati-
vo que significant Laudem, Venerationem,
vel Partem. Q. Cic. de petit. Consul. Ne-
quaquam sunt tam genere insignes, quam vityjs
nobiles. Sal, de Bel. Catil. Antonius pedibus a-
ger.

6 Note.

This Ablative is governed of the Preposition *In*, or of some other which may be commodiously understood: which the Latines have forlaken, for elegancy sake; the reason of this is, that oftentimes they applied a Preposition to the same things.

Opus nomen substantivum eleganter Ablativo, vel Nominativo adiungitur: ut, Opus est mihi libro, opus est mihi liber. Ms obra, y negocio es el libro.

7 Note.

Hitherto it hath beeene taught that *opus* was a Noun Adjective, although it cannot be other then a Substantive, which is manifest, because sometimes it is found with an Adjective. Horat. *sunt quibus unum opus est, intacte Palladis urbem, Carmine perpetuo celebraro*: this proposition, *Opus est mihi Liber*, is the same, that, *Totum meum opus est liber*, all my busynesse and entertainment, is a Booke: the Greekes say τὸ πᾶν *Opus est mihi Libro, id est, Totum opus meum*

mēum est in libro positum: So doe learned men of the Vniversitie of Salamanca expound these speeches. In such sort, that *Opus est mihi liber*, doth not import, I haue need of a booke, but my businesse and entertainment, and my work, is a booke, as is scene in other like expressions. For as it is said, *Opus est mihi liber*, so likewise is spoken, *Cura est mihi liber*, a booke is my care; *Senectus mihi est morbus*; *Pater mihi est tardium*, imagine that you say, *Liber est opus mēum*: All my businesse is a booke; the same likewise will it be, *mēum*, being left out:

Sextus Nudus amat. Dignus, Contentus,
Inanis (*Onustus*).
Atque Refertus, item Locuples, Alienus,
Immnis, Plenus, Casus, Divesq; Potensque.
Tum Fretus, Vacuus, tum captus, Pradius,
Orbus. (*Liber*).
Præterea Extorris, quibus omnibus addito

Cic. Atti. Huius tradita est urbs nuda præ-
sidio, referracopij. Horum pleraque iungun-
tur etiam Genitivo, Greco more: ut, dignus
bonoris. So say they, Hom. 16. l. in ð's

αὐτῷ πόλων αὐταῖς ἀλλοι. *Vnus vir medicus dignus multorum aliorum.* So Chrysoftome, εἰδὼν αὐταῖς οὐσία φίλα. *Nihil dignum amici fidelis.* *Ablativus horum nominum pendet a varijs prepositionibus.*

Alienus interdum cum dativo reperitur, ut pro Cec. Id dicit quod illi cause maxime est alienum. *Vbi alienum est dativus acquisitionis incommodum significans.*

8 Note.

The Ablative of these nouns depen-
deth ever more of a Preposition, for ma-
ny Authors haue attributed it to them,
and even it will be necessary sometimes
to express the preposition, to avoid Am-
phibology : as *liber servitio*, may have
two meanings, id est, *liber a servitio*, *vel*
liber in ipsa adhuc servitio; so in the same
manner, *vacuus*, *vel ab ipsa cura*, *vel in cura*
ipsa, and so others.

Adiectiva diversitatis, & Numeralia Or-
dinis Ablativum cum Prepositione A vel
Ab. admittantur, Cic. 4. Acad. certa cum illo,
qui aeternu diversus est. Hsr. de Bel. Alex.
Imperio & Potentia secundus à Rege.

Item

Item securus. Liber, vacuus. Purius, Nudus. Inops. Extorris. Cic. pro Dom. Tam inops aut ego eram ab amicis, aut nuda Repp. a Magistratibus.

De constructione verbi.

Omnis verbum Personale, seu finitum, utriusque Nominativum habere posset, cum natusque nomen ad eandem rem pertinet, maxime verbum substantivum, ut suo loco dicitur, & vocatum. Cic. de Orat. Qui habentur, & vocantur sapientes.

De Constructione verbi cognata significationis, vulgo nentri.

Note that the intension is according to Syntax, which is handled, not Etymologic.

BEFORE entrance be made in the Verbe, which is ordinarily stiled a Neuter, be advertised, that there be many learned men, who with great reason thinke that there are no such verbes, rather that all they so called, are Actives: the ground is, for that

Verbes are in two kindes : the one, whose action passeth not further then to an accusative, denominated *Cognate significatio-nis*, which is the same as if one should say, passeth not further then to an acculative, which declareth the action contained in the same verbe, for further clearnesse not expressed, but when he would have some thing more added : as *vivo* requireth this accusative *vitam*, and it needs not to be added for clearnesse, and if it had beene set downe, it would have beene a speech of *Pleonasmus*, and Redundance without necessitie ; yet if I would expresse ought besides that which is signified by this acculative *vitam*, I must deliver it thus, *Vivo vitam per difficultem*. And so *Cicero* had no cause why he should have said, *Gaudere gaudium*, because it was in it selfe cleare, yet when he would adde more, hee expredded himselfe thus, *Ut suum gaudium gauderemus* ; and *Virgil* : *Furere bunc furorem*. And likewise many others, as *Cicero*, *Curro arduum cursum*. *Consimilior lusorat Indum*: *dormit somnum Endymionis*; *Navigat navigationem asperam* : The same have the verbes which all the world acknowledge to

to be Actives, *Verbi gratia lego, indico.* With which it sufficeth to say, *Legit Magister, Iudex indicat*, for now is understood *Letitionem, Iudicium*, and surely as you will not professe, that this speech *Legit Magister*, is of a verbe Neuter, as little have you to averre of this, *Nauta navigat*.

And although some of these under the Active termination, have a passive signification, yet may they rightly bee stiled Actives, as in other languages in the same case they are. For Xenoph. speaketh thus: Εκεῖνος τέ οὐκέτι νύφος οὐ μῆλος αἱρετός εἴη: Ille à vobis interfectus est vir bonus cum esset. So in Hebrew in Active coniugations, the signification is plainly neuter and intransitive, as בָּחַר in *Piel festinavit* — in *Hiphil surrexit*. So in the Chald. and Syriaque מִשְׁבַּת pervenit, in *Pael.* אֲמֵלִיכָה in *Apbel regnavit*. So in Arabique in the first coniugation merely active, חֹזֶן contristatus est, in a passive and intransitive signification.

The other sort is of Verbes, which clearely all men call Actives, to which is added an accusative, because of incertaintie, as, *Amo filium: Libros: Hereditatem:*

tem: And if you shall answer, that to have one onely action, is not sufficient that they be called Actives: this answer satisfieth not the learned, for one action is enough to prove a verbe to bee active, without that very many of them have more then one action: of which we will lay before your view a briefe Catalogue, in the succeeding ninth Note, which hath reference to this Note. Finally, when an appropriate accusative was not found for these verbes, in lieu of action they applied their owne Infinitive: and therein, were many ancient formes, of speaking, grounded. *Planus, Pseudo. Pergitis pergero.* Cic. in Arato. *Post hunc ore fero Capricornus vadere pergit.* Livi. lib. 22. *Pergit deinde ire sequentibus panticis:* and so were many others, as *Iaceo jacere, perit perire, &c.* which is the construction of the Greekes, who use much this kinde of action.

The Hebrew tongue and Chald. use the like manner of speaking, Gen. 2. מות, חמות, Ch. מוות חמות *mori morieris, cap. 3. לא מות חמות,* Non mori moriemini.

Finally, the Grammarians themselves, and Authors of Arts acknowledge, that all Verbes

Verbes have no more, then action and passion: which you shall survey in the underwritten note, which I take out of the seventh Note of the third Booke of my Authour; and whilst they professe so much, yet make they so many divisions of verbes; not agreeing with their owne proper doctrine.

In conclusion, be it knowne, that these verbes besides the accusative of their proper action tacite, or expressed, many have other common cases which are Genitives of possession, Dative of acquisition, Ablative which dependeth of a preposition: which cases; although they may bee annexed to many verbes, yet with particular elegancie they are ioyned to those which are placed in the three following orders.

Verbs Deponents are so called, not for the reason delivered by some Grammarians, but for that anciently, there were many verbes in *Or*, which were common, signifying action and passion, and this in imitation of the verbe called *medīū* of the Greekes: yet now by custome they have forsaken their passive signification, abiding

ding onely with the active, insomuch as it is all one, to name verbs deponents, as to say verbes actives deponents. For *Amplexor virtutem*, is action, and so these verbes are actives. And those of these deponents which are stiled Neuters, are also Actives, & that there are no more verbes then actives and passives, the Grammarians themselves deliver, *Priscian lib. 8.* *Verbum est pars orationis cum temporibus, sine casu, agendi, vel patiendi significativum.* *Hac diffinitione omnia tam finia quam infinita verba comprehenduntur, & nentra etiam quae dicuntur absoluta;* & *Deponentia omnino naturaliter, vel in actu sunt, vel in passione.* *Antoninus de Nebrixa, lib. 3.* professeth the same. *Verbum est pars orationis declinabilis cum modis & temporibus agendi, vel patiendi significativa.* *Scaliger saith, Quibus manifestum est verba Neutra non esse ab activis separata.* Besides this all good Philosophers doe deliver, that in all actions there is *A gere, vel Pari;* for that these verbs which are called Neuters, have place in humane actions, which is all one, as if you should averre, that they neither have action nor Passion: and leße have the deponents, unlesse

unless it bee so farre forth as they are Actives.

9 Notes.

Besides, an Accusative, which Verbs improperly called Neuters, have of their owne Action, as *Vivo vitam, curro cursum,* &c. Many others have Accusatives, though Neuters called: first it shall not be needfull to bring examples of eleven severall Verbs which are wont to be numbred in the neutrall order, since that all Grammarians confess that they haue an Accusative: These are *Antecedo, Anteco, Antesto,* *Antevertio, Attendo, Praesto, Precurro, Praeo,* *Prestolor, Incessit, Illudo.* And in truth, as these are, all the rest are, and I know not why they did not reckon the rest together with these eleven, since they have likewise an Accusative. Let us then draw up a Catalogue of these Verbs, giving them Accusatives, from the authority of very approued Authors.

Abstineo, Brutus ad Attic. Ut se maledictis non abstineat. q. Abnuo. Salust. Inqur. milites abnuentes omnia. q. Abutor. Teren. In prologie

prologis scribendis operam abuerit. q. Adol.
leo. Adolere verbenas auctores omnes dicunt.
q. Adulor. Cice. 2. de Divi. Adulari for-
tunam alterius, & Tacit. lib. 6. Neronem
adulari. q. Adversor. Tacit. lib. 17. Deos in-
faustum adoptionem adversantes. q. Effuo,
Papinius, Effutat annum, quod dixit, Turne-
bo adnotante, ut astum effuare. q. Allatro.
Lxvi. 38. Allatrat eiu[m] magnitudinem so-
lisius erat. g. Ambulo. Cice. 2. Fin. Ambu-
lare maria, & terram navigare, loquitur de
Xerxe. g. Anhela. Cice. 2. Cat. Anhelare
Scelus. q. Annuo. Catul. Epith. Annuit
omnia omnibus. g. Appello, is. Valer. Ila.
lib. 1. cap. 7. cum ad littus navem appulissent.
g. Ardeo. Virg. Coridon ardebat Alexin-
ali, ardet virginem, aurum, pecuniam, &c.
g. Arrideo. Agelli. En. Flavius id arrisit.
q. Aspiro. Virg. Ventoque aspirat cunti. g.
Assentor. Terent. Enn. Imperavi egomet
mihi omnia assentari: aliq legunt assentare.

q. Assentor, & Assentio; Plaut. Amph.
Qui illud, quod ego dicam, assentiant. Csc.
ad Octav. Timet multa, assentitur omnia. g.
Attinet faciunt impersonale, sed est Atti-
neo, attines, idem fere quod teneo, aut rango.
Plaut. Capti. Nunc iam cultros attinet, &
Tacit.

Tacit. lib. I. Ni proximi prehensam dextram
vi attinuissent.

Caleo. Plant. Ego illius sensum pulchre
caleo; alijs, calere virginem, id est, ardore, aut
amare. q̄ Careo. Plant. cur id, quod amo, ca-
reo: careo pecuniam, titat ex Catone Scaliger.
q̄ Careo. Cic. Topic. cum mihi meisque multa
sape cavisset, & Cato. 5.c. Rei Rust. Scabiem
pecori, vel iumentis cavit. q̄ Cede maiori,
id est, locum maiori. Valer. Max. lib. I. cap.
5. Ego tibi libenter meam sedem cedo. q̄.
Certare cum aliquo, id est, certamen, sic legi-
tur de Terentio, Multos incertos certare hanc
rem vidimus. Coēo, Cicero aliquaque, coire soci-
tatem, & societas coita. q̄ Cœnare epulas,
tristum: et Apule lib. 9. sacrificales epulas
cœnitabat. q̄ Collachrymo. Cice. p. Sestio,
Histrio casum meum collachrymabis. q̄ Com-
misereor Agel. lib. 7. cap. 5. Commiscreatur in-
tericium eius. q̄ Conclamo. Ovid. 13. Me-
tam. conclamat socios; Cas. Conclamare vulto-
riam. q̄ Conqueror. Cice. Pauperem meam
conqueror, & Plant. Conqueri libidinem,
vim. q̄ Consulo tibi, id est, urile, velcommo-
dum. q̄ Confusco. Incret. lib. 6. Brachia
confuscent, iſfirmantque lacertos; & Colus:
Planstro, aut aratro iuvencum confusimus.

Contendo

Contendo, Virgil. Cursum contendere; contendere tormenta, Hastam, passim obvia.
¶ Crepo, Proper: Et manibus fuscis ter crepuere sonos. ¶ Corruo, Plaut. Corruere divicias; & Proper. lib. 3. Uoverat, & spelum corruit ille Iovis. ¶ Corusco, Virg. IO. Aeneid. Strictumque coruscat Mucronem. ¶ Curro, Cic. 3. offic. Qui stadium currit.

Declino, Plaut. Aulul. Declinavi paululum me extra viam, declinare mala, tritum est. ¶ Deficio, Horat. Animas si te non deficit aquus. Quod et Gracis dicunt, Ei ut os leitq; dūm. Degere vitam, tritum est. ¶ Degenerare a parentibus, id est, genus dedecorare, pervertere, vel quid simile. Colum. lib. 7. c. 12. Venus canibus carpit vires, animosque degenerat. ¶ Deliro, Laetan. de opificio cap. 6. Illius enim sunt omnia, quae delirat Lucretius. ¶ Despero, Cicer. Attic. Pacem desporavi. ¶ Disputo, Plaut. Men. Ut haec rem vobis ad amissim Disputem: disputare rationes, aliquoties dixit Cicero. ¶ Dolco, Ovid. Tu vero in a dama dolos. ¶ Dormio, Endymionis somnum dormis; Adagium est: Cic. Edormi crapulam, & exhalo, dixit, & Plaut. omnem obdormivi crapulam.

Egeo, Censorinus apud Agel. multa egeo: Varr.

Varr. lib. 4. de ling. Lat. Dives a Divo, qui ut Deus nihil indiger. * Emergo, Cic. de Arn. Resp. ut sese emergit, & fertur illuc. * Emissio, Curt. lib. 4. Iamque paulum moles aquans eminebat. * Efflo, Ovi. 7. Meta. Vulcanum naribus efflant Aeripedes tauri, Virg. Latos afflarat bonores. Lucret. lib. 5. Flares e corpore flamma. * Eo, ire viam, tritum est, sic composita in Plant. Rud. Abi viam viam. Cic. pro Mur Redire viam, dixit, & ibid. Inire viam. * Erumpo, Cæs. 2. Lib. portas sese foras erumpunt, & tribu. lib. 4. Erumpat terra liquores. * Erufo, Cic. 2. Cat. Eruunt cedem bonorum. * Evado, Suet. Tibe. Carmillas me evasit. Virg. Grandus evaserat, altos.

Fastidio, Virg. bi te hic fastidit Alexis. & Horat. Fastidire lacus, & rimos ausus aper-
tos. * Festino, Virg. Inssa Sybille, Festinant.
& Fleo, Ovid Flere fatura. * Fluo Adi-
uum fecit Homer. Odys. 9. Ρει ἀσταν υδρ
Κρύψι, Fluit fons aquam limpidam. * Fruor,
Apul. libr. 9. beatam illam, qua libertatem
fruitur. Fungor, Tacit. lib. 4. Hominum of-
ficia fungi. * Furor, Livius, Id furere, & Virg.
Eurom furere.

Gaudeo, Stat. lib. 9. Tu dulces lusos,

D ululata-

ulalataque proelia gaudes. * Garrio, Horat.
Dum quidlibet ille garrire. * Gemo, Cice.
p. Sestio Gemere plagam. * Glazio. Hor.lib.5.
Od. 10. Ut glaciee nubes Impieer.

Horreo, Cie. Horreo crimen ingrati animi,
* Hyemus. Pli. lib. 19. cap. 4. Decoquunt a-
lij aquas. mox & illas hyemam. * Hulca, Ca-
tul ad Manli. Cum gravis exustos astus bi-
nictat agros.

Ignosco, Cie. hanc culpanz ei facile ignoscam-
bus. * Illuccio, Plaut. Bacchi. Diij diem illux-
cre. * Impendeo, Ter. Phorm. Tanta te impa-
ratum impendent mala. * Impono, Cic. 2. de
Nat. Onera bestijs imponimus. Cum audis,
alicui imponere, id est, engannar a alguno, pro-
priè est, tratarle como a un inmento, decest enim,
clitellam. * Incubare de avibus, id est, ova.
* Incumbo, Salust. 3. Hist. citante Frontone,
Arma sua quisque incumberet. * Indigo, Var.
lib. 1. cap. 31. quod indigent potius pompa
ditta. * Indulgeo, Suet. Domit. Exiliis in-
dulgit. * Inservio, Plau. Mostel. Non est me-
retricium unum inservire Amantem. * Insa-
nio, Proper. Lynceus ipse meos seros insanit
amores. * Insueco. Horat. Insuevit pater op-
timus hoc me, sic legit Turneb. & docti om-
nes: rametsi Lambinus aliter. * Insulto, Tac.
lib.

lib. 4. Qui patientiam semis, & segniciem invenis insultet. * Insisto. Cic. 3. Orat. Quoniam igitur modo tantum munus insisteremus: & Plaut. Mili. Insiste hoc negotium. * Insto huic rei, id est, operando. Virg. lib. 8. Marti curruntque rotasque vulneres. Instabant. * In video tibi hoc, vel illud. tritum est. * Intende. re animatum, omnes sciunt. * Irrare alicui, id est, insurrandum: Cice. Atti. Qui te negat, & irritavit morbum, Ovid. Stygius iravimus undat.

Laboro, Cic. Atti. Ad quid laboramus res Romanas? * Latro, Horat. Caecilius cervinam pellens latravit. * Luceo, Plaut. Caff. Lucebis novae nuptiae faciem. * Ludo, Sueton. Troiam lafit turba duplex. * Manent me damna, et ceterum.

Mano. Horat. Manare Mella. Plin. Manat picem. Idem, sudorens purpureum emanat. * Medeor, Cic. 12. Fato. Epis: 15. Hac mederi vulnerant. * Medicor, Plaut. Most. Ego istum medicabor metum. Virg. 7. En. Medicari cuspidis ictum. * Mereo, pro, mili-10, deest stipendium, vel era: Ovid. i. Am. Iussit & in castris era merere suis. * Meino. Cic. 3. Ver. Pupillo metuo calamitatem. * Micare hastam: poeta passim. * Migratio,

Agel. lib. 2. cap. 19. Cassitanidum migravit.
 * Milito, deest, militiam: Lactan. lib. 7. cap. ultim. Militiam infatigabilem deo millesimis.
 * Mærcio. Cis. 1. Tuf. Cuno graviter filij mortens mœraret.

Nato. Mart. lib. 14. Ipsa suas melius carta natabis aquas. q Nitor, Virg. 12. En. Nitentem gressus. q Navigo, Cice. 2. Fin. Terram navigasset. q Noceo, id est, noxau; sed præterea Plan. Mo. Iurare non noceturum esse hominem. Seneca 5. Controu. Dum filium vindico, ubi me gravissimè nocere possit, ostendit. q Nubo, Arnobi. lib. 3. contra Gen. Quod aqua nubat terram appellatus est Nep-tunus. Virg. Comas obnubis amictu. Columella in Hort. Tellus, cupiens se nubere plantis.

Obire mortem, diem, legationem nemo negabit q Obedio. Apul. lib. 10. Hac omnia per facile obediebam. q Obsequer omnia, dixit Teren. Aæl. q Obstrepo, Virg. Culic. Vox obstrepit aures. q Occumbere mortem, dixit Cic. 1. Tusc. q Officio, Plan. iam ego hercle, te hic affatus officiam. q Oleo, Horat. Pastil-lös Ruffinus olet, Gorgonius bircum. q Terent. Olet Vnguenta.

Palleo, Persius, Eupolidem palles: Horat. Mediasque fraudes palluit audax. *. Parco, Agel.

Agel. lib. 15. cap. 19. Vitam sibi ut parcerent. Terent. Nibil parcunt semi. *. Pareo, Statius. Parebitus omnia matris. *. Parturio, Horat. Neque parturiant imbras perpetuos. *. Pascor, Virg. 4. Geor. Pascuntur & arbuta passim. * Paveo, Pavesco, Luca, lib. 7. Pavere pugnam. Tacit. li. I. sedisiosum exercitum pavescerent. *. Pesco, Cic. I. de Nat. Xenophon eadem ferè peccat. *. Penetro, Plaut. Amph. In fugam se penetrare. *. Pereo, Plaut. Truc. Tres unam perenni adolescentes mulserem. *. Plangere peccus, usicatum est. *. Plaudere choreas. Virg. 6. En. Cic. de Ora. Pedem suppedit. *. Pluit lapides, & sanguinem, trita in prodigijs. *. Potiri urbem, Cic. Iuscul. *. Praefideo, Tacit. lib. 4. sociorum manus littora Oceani praefidebat. *. Procedo, id est, Iter, vel viam. *. Propero, Virg. Properare iussa. & properat mortem per vulnera. *. Proficiscor, id est, viam. Fest. Pom. Proficiuntur viam. *. Proficisci tibi, & Provideo tibi, id est, utile. *. Pugnare prælia Horat. 4. Carm.

Quadro, Horat. & que pars quadret acervum. *. Quiesco, Apul. lib. 9. sonnum humanum quievi. *. Queror calamitatem, pauperiem, obvia.

Regnare, id est regnum possidere : regnata rura. Horat. idem regnata Baltra. Requiesco, Virg. Ecl. 8. Requierunt flumina cursus. Resides, Residet Esuriates ferias. dixit. Plaut. Capt. & Plin. l. 3 c. 14. dixit, residere paenitentiam. G. Roro, Plin. lib. 17. cap. 10. Si roraverit quantumcumque imbrevis. ¶ Ruc, id est, ruinans, & item alia. Teren. Adel. Ceteros ruorem, agerem, ianderem, & prosternerem. ¶ Rutilo, Val. Max. lib. 2. cap. Capillos cinere rutularunt.

Salto, Horat. Pastorem saltaret nisi Cyclopia rogabat. *. Sapio rem meam, multa unguis demorsos obvia. * Satisfacio, Cato. Rei Rust. cap. 149. Domicum pechiam satisfecerit. *. Satio, Cice. 5. Phil. sanguinem nostrum sicutiebas. * Somnio, Sueton: Galb. somniavit speciem fortunae. *. Sons, Virg. Nec vox hominem sonat. *. Spiro, Virg. l. En. come spiraverunt odorem. *. Studeo, Cic. de Reditu, cum verè literas studere cepit: Plaut. Minimus has res studebant: Cic. 6. Phi. unum omnes studebis: Teren. Quin tu hoc stude. *. Stupeo, Virg. 2. En. Pars stupet donum Minerve. *. Sudo, Virgil. Quercus sudabunt mella. *. Succenso iniuriam, dicit Agel. li. 16. cap. 11. Supersideo, Agel. lib. 2. ca. 29. operam

*operam superfident. *. Suspirio, Tibul. lib. 4
suspirerat amorem: Horat. lib. 3. Oa. 2. Illius
adulta virgo suspireret.*

*Taceo, Plaut. Mil. Taceo te. Teren. Eun.
Ne hoc quidem tacebit Parmeno. *. Tendo,
Plaut. Pse. tenes, quorūsum bac se tendant.
Ticillo, Cice. Fin. Voluptas titillaret sensus:
Hora. ne vos titillet gloria. *. Tono, Plin. Pref.
Quanto tu ore patrie laudes tonas? & Virg.
Tercentum tonat ore Deos.*

*Vescor, Plin. lib. 8. cap. 50. Caprinum iecur
vescantur. *. Vivo, Plaut. Panu. Vvivimus
vitale evum. & Vlulo, Luc. lib. I. Vlularunt
tristia Galls. & Vtor, Teren. Mea bona utan-
tur: Plaut. Asin. Catena, qua volumus ui,
Greca mereamur fide.*

So many examples we have brought in, to the end that we might banish the abuse of these Verbes Neuters. This Note belongeth of due unto the great diligence of *Francis Sanchez*, the collector of them, and many more examples, in the third booke of his *Minerva*: And although in that his booke, there hath beene taken great paines, yet it hath seemed expedient to compile this note. For we understand that this Art will draw together more

hands, besides these of *Minerva*. We have left other many examples and Verbes, for hardly is there any verbe of these, in which is found no action: and it is not necessarie that a Verbe to be active, should have all the accusatives, that are, those that every one confesseth to be actives, have them in as little measure; for to say, *Agere verba*, would be Barbarisme, to say *excusso parietem furti*, would be innecessarie: and an infinitie of others of the same sort. And answerable to what hath beene said, it is not needfull that a verbe active haue as many accusatives, and actions as there are in the world.

The reason of this construction is verie probably the active and transitivie signification of these verbes. For so we finde in like manner in other tongues, that verbes absolute and intransitive governe an accusative. For the Greeks say, *αφαιρεσθαι τὸν πρινόν bona*, for *bonis*. So the Syriaque, *Ioh. 7.* useth the passive participle, *מַסְתָּכְל* in the active signification, and ioyneth it with an accusative. The reason of this is, that the signification becometh transitivie. So where it is said, *Cælos splendido*

dido coruscat astro, id est, facit cœlos coruscare. In the Greeke, the preposition κατι is understood. In the Syriaque is the like sub-intellection, which in Heb. 1. Sam. 12. is expressed.

De Genitivo.

Interest, & Refert Genitivo possessionis iunguntur, Cic. 1. Fini, Interest Regis recte facere, id est, recte facere est inter officia Regis.

Item his Accusativis, Mea, Tua, Sua, Nostra, Vestra; Teren. Hecy: Tua quod nihil refert, percontari definis, Mea, interest id est, est inter mea, videlicet, officia, aut munera.

Item his Genitivis, Magni, Parvi, Tantis, Quantis. Cice. 6. Tir. Magni ad honorem nostrum interest, me ad urbem venire; Catena huiusmodi per Adverbium adduntur. Cice. Theodori nihil interest. Cuius, vel cuius interest pereleganter dicitur.

Verbum interest locc genitivi potest accusativum cum præpositione recipere. Cic. Et quidem ad laudem nostram non multum video interesse.

. Verbum est impersonale pro licet, fieri potest,

tet, vel fas est quandoque accipitur, & tunc infinitivum asciscit. Virg. Aeneid. 6.

*Nec non & Tityon terra omnipotentis alumnū
Cernere erat, id est, licebat. Plin.*

*Nocturnorum animalium veluti felium in
tenebris fulgent radiantque oculi, ut contueri
non sit.*

10. Note.

These words, *Mea, tua, sua, &c.* according to some, are Ablatives of the singular number, and that the meaning is, *Mea interest, id est, mea re interest, meare refert.* But if this be as is delivered, wee might likewise say, *Meo interest, id est, meo negotio interest.* *Caius Calcagninus, lib. 1. Epist.* *Julius Scaliger de causis:* and *Franciscus Sanchez* in his *Minerva*, avouch with great confidence, that these words are accusatives, of the plurall number, and neuter termination: and that the sense is *Mea interest, est inter mea negotia, aut officia, aut munera.* And indeed the Greekes often express a preposition after the verbe *Est* impersonall, as *Nazi. & οὐδὲς δικτίος αἰδηπὸς δοῦι* *Non est ad virum bonum, id est, non est viri boni.*

boni. For that the Ancients with more facilitie supple words of the neuter gender then any other. In the same manner, *Mea refert*, is, *Refert mea negotia, munera, aut officia, id est, Representat*, as *Ego refero patrem, id est. Represento*. For that these being Accusatives, as these Authors determine, there cannot be other meaning, then what is delivered. In the same manner, *Donat. Phorm. Terent.* upon those words, *Quid tua, malum, id refert*, professeth clearely, that these are accusatives: and addeth, that they are governed of a preposition which is to be understood, not unlike said *Horace, I. Ser. villa.* — *Qua superest Claudi capona, id est, qua est super Claudi capona.* The sense of this preposition: *Regis interest, aut refert*, is this: *Est inter officia Regis: Refert, id est, Representat officia Regis:* and so the Genitive is of possession. *Satago etiam Genitivo adiungitur.* *Terent. Heaut. Clinia rerum suarum satagit.*

II. Note.

This Genitive is governed of the Adverb *sar*, or *satis*, of which the verbe is compounded,

compounded, and so the meaning will be, *Ago aut agito satis mearum rerum. Plaut. Bacchid.* treating of those things of fate; *Nunc agitas tunc sat tuarum rerum.*

Other verbes there are, to whom there is not onely annexed a genitive, but other cases, and so as verbes of exception wee place in the 12. Note.

12. Note.

Misereor is ioyned sometime with a genitive. Cic. *Qui miserere mei:* another time with a dative. Senec. *Controv. Misereor tibi pueræ.* The genitiae is ruled of the accusative *vicem*, which is understood: *Misereor tui, id est, vicem tuis.* The Dative is of acquisition. *Obliviscor, Recordor, Reminiscor,* are ioyned sometimes to a Genitive, sometimes to an accusative. Cic. 3. *Tuscul.* *Oblivisci suorum, vel sua,* to which is added, *Memini*, when it doth signifie the same that doth *Recordor.* Cic. de Sene Et. *Omnia que curant se meminerunt, vel omnium.* The same *Memini* when it signifieth *Mentionem facio,* sometimes is ioyned to a Genitive, sometime to an Ablative with the

the Preposition De. Quintil. lib. II. cap. 2.
*Negue omnino huius rei meminit usquam
 Poeta: vel de hac re.*

De Dative,

*Verba, que auxilium, adulacionem, com-
 modum, incommodum, favorem, studium fig-
 nificant, iunguntur Dative Acquisitionis:
 (prater Invo & Lodo que accusativo gau-
 don) ut, Auxilio, Adulor, commodo, incom-
 modo, favo tibi, studio Philosophie:*

Vide 29. Note.

*Dative item adharent composita ex verbo
 sum: & qua obsequium, obedientiam, submis-
 sionem, Repugnanciam significant: ut, Prosum,
 obsequor, obtempero, servio, repugno tibi.*

*Item qua eventum significant. Cic. i. offi.
 Quod cuique obligit, id quisque teneat. Teren.
 Facite, quod vobis liber. Prater Attinet, Per-
 tinet, Spectat ad me.*

*Multa demique composita, ex verbis cog-
 nata significationis, & prepositionibus Ad, Con.
 In. Inter. Ob. Pra. Sub ut, Assurgo, consen-
 tio, Immineo, illacrymor, intervenio, obversor,
 pralucco, succumbo oneri.*

In

In the ensuing I 3. Note, we doe put the Verbe *Incumbo*, *Consulo*, *Interdico*, because they are particulars. Concerning those Verbs which others use to dispose in this place which sometimes have a Dative, sometimes an Accusative, as *Praesto tibi*, *vel te*, we treat of in the 9. Note in the beginning.

I 3 Note.

Incumbo, when it doth referre it selfe to things importing Addiction of the mind, as studie, it is joyned with the Preposition *In* or *Ad*. Cic. lib. 10. *Fam. Mi Plango, incumbe soro pectore ad laudem, Consulote*. I aske counsell of you: *Consulotibi*, I give counsell to you, *id est*, *Consulotibi utile, vel consumadum*. *Interdico*, hath an Accusative, and a Dative of Acquisition. Sueton. *Domit. Interdixit bistrionibus Scenam*. Liss. 34. *Feminis dux taxat usus purpura interdicamus*. Likewise it hath a Dative, and an Ablative. Cæsar. *Gall. Ariovistus. omni Gallia Romanis interdixit*: where the Dative is of Acquisition, and the Ablative is governed of the Præposition, *id est, ab om-*

in Gallia: for that Plin. lib. 39. cap. 1. said,
Interdixit tibi de Medicis, and Cice. pro
Cacin. Prator interdixit de vi hominibus
armatis.

De Ablativo.

*Sextum vult ego, indigo, Vaco, vicitio. Vescor.
Vivo, supersedeo, Potior, Delector, Abundo.
Mano, redundo, fluo, scato, fruor, atque labore.
Glorior, Oblector, Lector, quibus addico nitor.
Consto, plnus, valco, possum, Sto, Fungor, & ntor.
Cum Careo, Fido, Confido, Periclitor adde.*

Cic. ad Q. Fr. Incredibile est, mi, frater,
quam egeam tempore. In his omnibus Abla-
tivus pender a Prepositione.

This Verbe *ut* signifying the same
that *utilitatem capere*, according to Stepha-
nus, or *usum habere*, may have the Preposi-
tion *Ex* or *Cum*, very well understood,
which in other Languages is expressed, as
Psal. 51. verse 1. נִתְשַׁר בָּא אֶל בַּת־שְׁבַע
the Chalde Paraphrase explaineth it thus,
כִּי שָׁמַשׁ עָם בַּת־שְׁבַע
cum Bathsheba, id est postquam usum habuit ib.
Error, according to Denarius in Ennach.

Ter.

Ter. being the same that *a frumento vesti*,
and *servius*, expressing that of *Virgil 7.*
Aeneid. *Frus colloquio deorum i. pasci*, may
very well have the Preposition (*a*) under-
stood, as the Jewish Rabbines say.
בְּהַנֶּחָמִין הַזֶּה *Fructus est ab hoc, id est,*
utilitatem cepit. *Fungor* is expressed by the
Greeke, *τελίω id est, finio*, so that *fungi*
officio may have the Preposition *In* under-
stood, and import as much as *Finio in*
officio. The like or more plainly of the
rest.

14 Note.

Egeo, Indigo, Potior, are also ioyned to
a Genitive, Cic. 6. *Phil. hoc bellum indiger*
celeritas. *Potior, Vescor, Fungor, Pluit* are
found oftentimes with an Accusative.
Teren. Adelph. *Illi sine labore, patria potius*
commoda. Neuters oftentimes admit an
Ablative, which signifieth part. Cic 2. de
Orat. *In principijs discendi totamento, atque*
omnibus artibus contremisco. All the
Ablatives of this third ranke, depend on
divers Prepositions, howbeit as use hath
abandoned them altogether, with difficulty
may

may they be found out, yet this is proued, for that many of this kinde are ioyned with a Preposition, Cic. I. nat. Deo. *Homo qui ex animo constat & corpore. Idem de officiis. Indiciorum ratio, ex accusacione, & defensione constat. Idem 3. de Fin. Gloriaris de vita. Idem pro Mil. Cuius in vita nitebatur salus civitatis. Apuleius, Fons ex aqua redundans,* So it is said, *Letari de aliquare, &c.* Marke that there are many other Verbes put in this ranke, which wee passe, that for they are altogether common cases, which appertaine to Instrument, Manner, or Action:

De constructione Verbi substantivi.

Sunt utrinque Nominativum Substantivum habet: ut, Senectus ipsa est morbus. Virgilius est Manusmannus, id est, civis, vel vir; Adolescentis est maiores natu vereri, id est, Maiores natu vereri est officium adolescentis.

Cum hoc verbo locum non habent illi Genitivi mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri: pro quibus utimur. Meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum: ut, nostrum est senes vereri; id est, senes vereri est nostrum officium.

15 Note.

The rest of this Verbe we^e doe reduce to the Notes, for being a common construction, when it signifieth to bee esteemed, it is ioyned with the Genitives, *Magni, Maximi,* and with those of price and estimation, Cic. lib. 13. Fam. *Magni erunt tua litera.* So likewise is annexed to it a Dative, of Acquisition, as *suum pater tibi natura, & consilij:* and then they use to expresse it by the Verbe *habeo*, as *Habes me patrem natura, & consilij.* Or by two Datives, as, *miki hoc est molestia*, which is the same with *Afficio molesta.* It is associated also with a Genitive or an Ablative, of Praise or Dispraise, Plin. lib. 4. Epist. *Erat puer acris ingenij, vel acri ingenio.*

De conſtructione Verbi Activi.

Verbum activum, vel potius Accusativum, cuiuscunque id denum positionis sit, post se Accusandi casum postulat; ut, Deum cole, imitare Dravos. Novi animi tui moderationem, non decet ingenuum puerum scurrilis iacu. Vivo vitam perdifficilem.

Every

Every Verbe Active doth governe only an Accusative, and whatsoever other case is ioyned therunto, is a common case, & there may be added foure. A Genitive of Possession, Dative of Acquisition, Accusative according as it is governed by some Preposition, and an Ablative which is likewise ruled by a Preposition. Of all these, reason is, and shall be given.

De Genitivo preter Accusativum.

Verba accusandi, absolvendi, damnandi,
preter Accusativum admetunt Genitivum
Possessionis, qui paenam crimenve significet.
Cic. p. Rab. An non intelligis quales viros
suum sceleris arguas. Teren. En. Hic furti
se alligat, id est, furti criminis.

Genitivus, qui crimen significet, in Abla-
tivum cum propositione, Do, mutari potest,
maxime cum his verbis Accuso, Arguo,
Appollo, Absolvo, Damno, Condemno, Defo-
ro, Postulo, Livi. 6. bel. Pun. Blaetius de
prodicione Dafium appellabat.

Hoc ratione Crimen Ablativo sine Proposi-
tione elegantius offeratur, a qua causa pondet.
Cic. 2. Fam. Ego si eodem crimen condemnabo.

Dicimus eleganter, capite aliquem Damnare, Punire, Plectere.

Absolvo etiam, Libero, Alligo, Astringo, Obstringo, Mulgo, Obligo, Ablativum significantem poenam, crimenque tacita prepositione admittunt. Liu. lib. 1. Ego me etsi peccato absolve, supplicio non libero.

Miseret, Miserefcit, Piget, Pænitet, Pudet, Tedet, Generivo prater accusativum effervuntur, sic, Miseret me tui, id est, misericordia tenet me tui. Eodem modo Pigritia, Pænitentia, Pudor, Tedsum.

16 Note.

The Genitive of these Verbes, is governed of the Ablative Crimine, which is understood, and the reason is, because many times the Authors cleerely dispose it so, Martial. lib. 11. Arguimus lenta criminis pigritia. Val. Max. lib. 4. cap. 2. Incesti criminis a Tribus Lemulis accusatus, and lib. 6. cap. 1. Criminis impudicitiae damnatus est. From hence is conceived the reason of two things. The first that dispensing of all Nounes which import Crimen in the Genitive, the same name Crimen alone

alone is put in the Ablative, for all the rest are ruled by it, and all of them are genitives of possession. The, second that this speech shall be approved in Latine: *Accusasne illum superbici? an avaricie? an altero tantum? an utroque? an ambobus?* for that *Crimine*, or *Criminibus* is understood. That which we say of the verbe *Miseric*, and the rest; that it is the same, *Pudet me tui*, that is, *Pudor me habet tui*, is the opinion of *Priscian*.

Verba pretij & Æstimationis.

Verba Pretij, atque Æstimationis præter *Accusativum* hos fere *Genitivos possessionis* assumunt, *Magni, Maximi, Pluris, Plurimi, Parvi, Minoris, Minimi, Tanti, Tantidem, Quantii, Quanticunque*. In his *Grammatica* est: *Emo, aut Æstimo pallium tanti, id est: Emo, aut Æstimo pallium pretio tanti eris.*

Dicimus etiam Magno, Per magno, Parvo, Nonnibili, & migno pretio estimare. Vale: Max. lib. 5. Magno ubique pretio virtus estimatur. Parvo estimatur, id est, parvo pretio. Sic etiam tanto, quanto, quantocunque, Minore pretio. Livi. 2. Bel. Pun. Non minore

pretio redimi possumus.

Nauci, Flocci, Pili, Affis, Toruntij, Nibili, iunguntur eleganter cum verbo facio, sed & cum multis alijs; ut, *Flocci te facio, aut affimo, id est, pretio flocci.*

I7. Note.

All these Genitives are of possession, for they are governed of the Ablative of price or estimation not expressed; which Horace I. Sermon. expressly setteth downe; *Nonnunquam pretio plura licet et ceteris.* And it is a pregnant argument, that Authours doe oftentimes addc with these Genitives an Adjective, in an Ablative case; which necessarily must agree with the Ablative of price, there understood. And so said Plant. Epid. p. *Quanti enim potest & minimo, id est, pretio minimo.* And Cie. ad Attic. *Id prope dimidie minoris constabit, id est, dimidio pretio minoris.* It being declared how they govern these genitives, it is necessarie to know with whom these that are adjectives concord. Let it be noted that this genitive *enī,* must be supplied, and so *Affimo te magni will import, Affimo te pretio magis*

gmi eris, although for elegancie the Latines have forsaken *prenis*, and *eris*. Colle-
mel. delivered them clearly, lib. 3. cap. 3.
Quem uulgas parvi eris posse comparari pu-
tat. The reason why this Genitive is sup-
plied, is because a noune adiective, as we
have avouched in the third booke, can-
not stand alone by himselfe, and when it
is alone some substantiue is to be under-
stood, on whom it relyeth. And that
rather the genitive *eris*, then any other
is to be understood, is because as Au-
thors affirme, *Apud veteres omnia pe-*
cunia estimabantur. Supposed that these
are common cases, these speeches shall
be said; *Amo te tantis;* *Docco plurim;* *Iego*
minoris, *Maximi iter facio,* &c. And it is
collected from the same Authors of Arts,
who hitherto have beeene, that these are
common cases: for they deliver this Rule:
Quilibet verba Ablativum admittit signi-
ficantem pretium, vel hos Genitivos tanti, tan-
cidem, quamvis, quanticuque, plurim, minoris,
and they extract more then these Geni-
tives. Then I demand when Cicero said
3. Offic. *Emit tanti,* could not he haue pro-
nounced, *Emit magni?* Finally marke that

in place of *pretio*, there may be substituted Ablatives of other things, like unto those of price, as, *Emi hoc quinque talentis, quatuor drachmis, duabus minis, are, argento, auro,* &c.

Note also that these genitives, *tanti, quanti, &c.* after verbes of estimation may be said to bee used in imitation of the Greeks, who use the like after verbes of estimation and permutation, as, *χειρία χαλκείων ανείσειν Αυρα ανεις πεμπταρε, Demosth. πηγάδας τότο πλέισου, Εἴστημον hoc plurimi.*

De Dativo præter Accusativum.

Verba omnia Dativum habent acquisitionis, ut, Amo hereditatem filio meo, explico lectionem discipulis. Sed imprimis hunc sibi eleganter adiungunt verba Dandi, Reddendi, Commitendi, Promittendi, Declarandi, Anteponendi, postponendi. Teren. And. Facile omnes, cum valeamus, recta consilia, agrotis damus. Sic, Facio tibi fidem. Miner, minitor tibi mortem.

Multa denique composita ex prepositionibus, Ad, in, ob, præ, sub; ut, Adimo, impono, obicio, preficio, subtrabo tibi materiam.

Sunt

Sunt etiam, quibus geminus Dativus, & uterque acquisitionis, prater accusativum eleganter apponitur. ut, *Dō tibi hoc laudi; Vītio, Culpa, criminī, pignori, fanori: vertis id mihi statuisse. Dūcis honori, dāmno.*

18. Note. Vide 29.

The Dative is of acquisition, and it is even common to as many verbes, as there are, yet with particular elegance, the Authors have placed it with them, which are in this ranke.

De altero Accusativo præter
primum Accusativum.

*Moneo, doceo cum compositionem Flagito,
posco, reposco, rogo, interrogō, celo, præter pri-
mum accusativum sibi alterum adiungunt qui
pendet à prepositione. Cicer. I. Fin. Sapientia
nos omnes docet vias, id est, docet nos iuxta
omnes vias.*

*Vtraque ratione similēm habent constru-
ctionem Graci, Æschini in Cresiphont. Χεὶ αἱ-
τεῖν τὸν Θεὸν τὰ αἴτα, Decet rogare deos
bona, & alteri accusativo expressa prepositione,*
nt

at vulgo dicitur, aīsūr ḫ̄gānīr aījādū, pte-
re ab aliquo bona.

Vide 19, 20, & 21. Notes.

19. Note.

Admoneo, commoneo, commonefacio, are annexed also to a genitive after an accusative, *Quintil. libr. 4. Grammaticos sui officij commonemus.*

20. Note.

Likewise is observed this particular elegance, *Mones, admones, commones, doceo, e-
doceo, erudio te de hac re, id est, commonefa-
cio, certiorem facio.* Likewise these, *Interrogo,
and celo, Cic. Partitio, Ego te īsdem de re-
bus interrogem? Idem Bassus noster mo de hoc
libro colauit, vel mihi celeris est liber.*

21. Note.

Many learned men say, and with much assurance, that the second accusative of verbs of this order, is ruled of some preposition, which is understood, *Per, in, ex, secundum,*

secundum, in, circa, ad, &c. And so when Plaut. said in Amphi. *Hac heri immodestia cogit me*, is the same, that *Heri immodestia cogit me ad huc*. Stat. IO. Theb. *Quae te leges, praeceps ag, belli*—Erudit genetrix, id est, erudit et iuxta leges, & praeceps belli. The reason of this is, because wee see Authours many times to the same noun doe take away, and adde the preposition. Cic. 4. Attic. Epist. penult. *Ad quid laboramus res Romanas?* and the same expresteth he in a thousand places, *Quid laboramus hoc, vel illud, &c.* Plin. in Panag. *In tantum diligo optimum principem, in quantum invisus fui pessimo.* Others will say, *Tantum quantum.* Which Livie wrote lib. 4. *In eternum urbe condita, & in immensum crescente, Virgil. expressed, sedet eternusque sedebit infelix Thesom,* for these are not Adverbes, as some mistake, but Adiectives, which concord with some substantives, as, *Tempus immensum eternum, &c.* Secondly, this speech may be very well said: *Doco te iuxta omnes vias sapientie:* although the preposition be taken away, yet it shall be governed by it, and it is oftentimes an elegancie to put a preposition; alwayes when

to the second noun there shall be put an Adjective, as, *Moneo te ad præstantissima consilia, ad exitus belli difficillimos, ad literas capessendas, ad improbos labefactandos.* Thirdly, when these speeches are turned, as, *Tu doceris à me vias sapientie,* it can never be penetrated, of whom that accusative is governed, if it be not of some preposition, *id est, Tu doceris, monerisque à me ad vias sapientie. Verbi gratiâ, Παρμεῖται τῷ πατεῖσθαι, id est, καὶ τῷ πατεῖσθαι, Romanus patriam, id est, secundum patriam.* Fourthly, it is apparent, that this is an imitation of the Greeks, who oftentimes put accusatives, which are ruled by the preposition *Kata*, which is understood in the speech. And if any one shall object, that those things which have beene here delivered, may beare another sense, *V. G. Hec, beris immodestiae cogit me, id est, cogit me hac facere.* As well shall any body rise up against such an one and instance : *Doceo te literas, id est, Doceo te scire, aut intelligere literas. Hec subintelletio Gracis perquam familiaris est, Basili. Καὶ νῦν τὸ διάβολος ἐφόρος ἐδίδαχεν. Cain à Diabolo doctus est cedens scz. facere.* By the delivered premisses some phrases

phrases of the Poets will be understood, as *Vulnus sermone moveretur, aut exploris mentem nequist, aut carpitur attonitos sensus,* the Accusatives are governed of a Preposition.

De Ablativo prater Accusativum.

*Verba implendi, vestiendi, Onerandi,
Liberandi, & his contraria: ac multa præterea
Privandi, prater Accusativum Ablativum
asciscunt ut, Compleo, Exhaurio; Induo, Exuo,
Onero, Exonero; Libero, impleo, privo. Cic: Atti.
Egritudo me summo privat.*

Vide 22 & 23 Notes.

The Verbes which besides an Accusative haue an Ablative with a Preposition, we place in the fourie and twentieth Note; for that many learned men iudge that there ought not to bee made a particular order of them, it being understood, that they are altogether governed by a Preposition.

22 Note.

*Induo, Dono, Impertio, Aspergo, may
besides*

besides an Accusative, admit likewise a Dative or an Ablative, as *Dono tecorona, vel tibi coronam.* Cic. lib. 1. *sibi torquens induit, vel se torquebat.*

23 Note.

The Ablative of this Rane is ruled by a Preposition which is understood, and so said, *Plant. Liberare ex onere.*

24 Note.

That which others use to dispose in the 6 Order of Actives, wee place it among the Notes, for that it belongeth altogether to a Preposition, and so hath it beene iudged by the learned. Then, all those Verbes have an Ablative with a Preposition, after an Accusative, which are of this Tenor. *Petendi, Percontandi, and many others, Afferendi, Removendi, Abstinendi, Accipiendi,* as *Peto, Quero, Afero, Removo, Abstineo, Fanceror, Muther abs te pecuniam.* Likewise those Verbes of understanding, receive the Preposition *Ex,* and many others, as *Cognosco, Avello, Expello, Quaro, Percontor,*

Percontor, Sciscitor a te, vel ex te. Cic. Poma ex arboribus, fieruda sint, viæ avenantur. To others after an Accusative is ioyned an Ablative, with a Preposition, or a Dative, as *Furor*, *Surripio*, *Eripio*, *Ausfero tibi*, *vel a te pecunias*.

Finally, all Verbes may have this Ablative with a Preposition: here wee will recite some, besides those which are usually reckoned: *¶ Affero*. Cic. de sen. *Eisque dona a socijs attulisset*. *¶ Amo*. Plaut. *Pseud. Ubisnum isti, qui amant a Lenone*? *Idem in Paenit.* *Amar a Lenono hic*. *¶ Defendo*, Virg. *Toneras defendo a frigore Myrtos*. *¶ Deicio*. Cicer. *Deieccero oculos a republica*. *¶ Facio*. Cic. de orat. *A se aliquid facere*. — Cic. de Invent. *Quod nihil magis ab adversarijs, quam a nobis faciet*. *Habeo*, & *Lego*. Cic. pro Cluent. *Itaque ei testamento legat pecuniam grandem a filio*. *¶ Missio*. Cic. Attic. *Ab illa missas mibi*. *Munio*. Tacit. lib. IO: *Savus ille vulnus & rubor, a quo se contra pallorem muniebat*. *¶ Numero*. Cic. pro Flacco. *A Quaestore numeravit*. *Promitto*. Cic. 2. orat. *Ne ipse aliquid a me promisisse videar*. *¶ Reddo*, Cic. *Litteras a te mibi statim tuus reddidit*. Cic. 5. Attic. *a me solvere*.

solvere. & *libr.* 7. ab *Egnatio salvat:* & pro *Plancio.* *Ab aliquo persolvere.* Not these Verbes onely, but all other have this Ablative, with a Preposition, and as the Authors of Arts hitherto have reckoned *Verba Petendi,* &c. they might also have cited these: then it stands with good reason, that there should not bee assigned a particular order of these Verbes, be it that it bee taught in generall, that this is a common case, and that it may be applied to any Verbs: These examples haue likewise beeene produced, for that they make, to the purpose of what shall be spoken in the following Note.

De constructione Verbi Passivi.

*Verbum passivum habet enim Nominativum, qui in Activa Accusativus fuerat. ut, Colitur Deus; Cui etiam sapissime eleganter adiungitur Ablativus cum prepositione *A*, vel *Ab.* Cic. Attic. An tu existimas ab illo me malle legi, quam a te.*

Vide 25, 26, 27, Notes.

25 Notes.

25 Note.

There are many who thinke that the Ablative of the Passive with *A*, or *Ab*, is the same that the Nominative of the person Agent is in the Active. Others say, that the Ablatiue be it now in the Active, now in the Passive, alwaies signifieth something to bee done in the behalfe of some body. As when *Cic.* said *ad Attic.* *A Bruto legis Antony edictum,* hee would say, I haue read the Edict of Ambony, which came from the part of *Brutus*: which speech if it should be made in this sort, *Lectum est edictum a Bruto,* would it not bee the same that *Brutus legit?* these are the two opinions. It is certaine that there are an infinite number of speeches in the Passive, which turned into the Active, will not expresse the same, *V. G. Cesar* the 2. *Civil.* *Tebta munia ab ictu telorum.* is not *ictus telorum munier teelta;* *Cic.* 1. *leg.* *Veritas a te postularur,* is not, *tu postulas* *Veritatem,* *Emunter a me Libri,* is not, *Emo,* rather *Wendo,* & *alijs emunt:* from whence it appeareth, that this Ablative which is

ruled by the Preposition, is not a Person which doth, for wee see that those that have it in the Passive, retaine it in the Active. *Plant. Poen. Amat a Lenone. Plant: Rudem pradam ab eo emerat. Cic. Senect. Dona a sociis acclivis. Idem Atti. A Bruto legi Antonii edictum. Idem Bruto, Nullas ab his a te literas habemus. Idem I.3. Attic. Ab illo mihi mittas. Idem pro Flacco. A Quastore numeravit:* and all the rest of which wee have spoken in the precedent Note, which is the 24, in order, in all these it is found, even as it is in the Active. This Ablative is not a person that doth, as little will it bee in the Passive; it is onely a Case gouerned by a Preposition. And if any will instance that these speeches in the Passive have two meanings, *Verbi Gr. Petitur a me, id est, Ego peto, vel alio a me petunt,* it would be a very great Amphibology, from which the Latines doe so much flye; that they use Reciproques, & a thousand other Rules. I say that it cannot bee denied, that there are some Passive speeches, in which the Ablative with a Preposition, is the person which doth, as *Diligitur a Patre meo, Filius genitus est a Patre,*

Patre, & Filius missus a Patre, & spiritus sanctus mittitur a Patre & Filio: and others innumerable, in which cleerely the Ablative with a Preposition, is the person which doth, yet according to the Latines, it is likewise ordinary, that the said Ablative with a Preposition, is not the person which doth, as hath beeene said: and it is seene in an Infinity of speeches; and for the obiection which is made of Amphibology, it is answered, that this will bee understood & avoided by the precedents, and subsequents, as it falleth out in many other speeches, in which there is some equivocation or amphilogie; for that a Verbe or a Noun, hath divers significations, which noun is acquitted, and understood, by the Antecedent and Consequent. And it is to be observed for many other respects, that in these Notes, Documents and Rules are given, for Grammarians and Latine Authors. And if in the Scripture there have been found Phrases, which are not conformable to them, the Scripture neither is, nor ought to be tyed to the rules of Grammarians. And the fault of many Grammarians hath

beene, to seeke to declare places of Scripture by their rules, and examine, if the translation from Greeke into Latine, bee good or bad, it being not their parts to fist this. It belongeth to them to give rules, to understand the Latine Authors: and let them leave to declare the things and speeches of the Scripture, to them to whom they appertaine, and who understand them better then they doe.

26 Notes. *Notes* of doubtful words
and doubtful uses, &c. *Notes* of
doubtful words, &c. *Notes* of
doubtful uses, &c.

It is very much received, that *Vapulo*, *Venero*, *Fio*, *Exulo*, *Liceo*, are Verbs Neuter Passives, and they say that they are construed with the Preposition, *A vel Ab*: of the two last wee will not speake, for that many Authors of Arts have already forsaken them, finding that it is false: we will speake of the first three. Many Authors have used this Verbe *Vapulo*, and no body hath ever given it this Ablative, only *Quintilian, lib. 9. cap. 2.* in these words, *Testis rogatus, an ab rea fustibus vapulasset?* & *innocens inquit.* But let it bee observed, that this Authority is mistaken, for that

Tullius

Tullius Rufianus, a most ancient Rhetorician, speaking of the figure *Apophysis*, delivereth these words in this manner. *Testis interrogatus ab reo, num fustibus vapulasset? innocens inquit*, adding this; that no other hath assigned this ablative, it seemeth that it convinceth clearly, that this Verbe hath not a passive construction.

Secondly, obserue that *Vapulo* doth not signify, to be beaten; it is the same that *Perire, vel ire in malam cruncem*, it cometh out of the Greeke verbe $\alpha\piολλέω$. It is no marvell that this was not knowne untill now, for that we wanted the greater part of *Festus*, which we now enjoy, much restored by the diligence of *Joseph Scaliger*. And for *Erasmus* in the *Adagio*, *Vapula Papyria*, doth acknowledge that he cannot understand what it meaneth, for that he wanted *Festus* his booke. *Festus* then saith thus. *Vapula in proverbio antiquis fuit, de quo Sisinius Capito sic refert, cum dici solitum esse, cum vellet minantibus significare se eos negligere, & non curare fretos iure libertatis*. *Plant. in Funeral. Henc tu in barbaria quod dixisse dicitur liberta sua patrona, ideo dico: liberta salve, Vapula Papyria: in Barbaria est*

in Italia. *A*Elius hoc loco, vapula possum
esse, ait, pro Dole; Varro pro peri, teste Teron.
in Phor. Non su manes S. Vapula P. id tibi
quidem iam fiet. Et Plant. (uou. Reddin, an
non mulierem priusquam te hinc mea macha-
re obijcio mastigia? S. Vapulare ego te uche-
moner in beo, ne me territos, bac Festus; By
these words you shall clearely see, what
we have delivered.

In the word *Veneo*, likewise, the ill wri-
ting of Quintilian hath deceived us, who
in the 12. lib. cap. I. taketh this saying
from *Fabricius*, *A*civa se spoliari malle
quam ab hoste venire; It is to be beleaved
that the place is false, for that *Cic.* 2. *de
Orat.* citeth that which *Fabricius* speaketh
in this manner: *Malo compilaris quam ve-
nire.* Behold how *Francis Sanchez* doth
expound this word in his *Minerva*.

The Verbe *Fio* is the same, that a verbe
substantive, and the Greckes esteeme it
for the same. So they often take it for *esse*,
Plut. Δαρεῖος ἔλεγε χρι τὰ δημάρτια γίγνεται φέρεται
μύτερος: Darini dicebat se in periculis fieri,
sive esse prudensiores. If sometimes it bee
found with an Ablative and a preposition,
it is an Ablative of part as we say: *Hic a-
mat*

me à patre suo, anciently it had a passive termination, as also the verbe *Venio*. Priscian libr. 8. bringeth authorities hereof. *Postquam dicens fieri, & Graco rite fieri banetur saturnalia*. So as you will rather call it a verbe substantive, as *Julius Scaliger* termeth it, then a neuter passive. And as is said, *Hoc est à te*, likewise is said, *Hoc fit à te*. Obserue that when it is said, *Quid me fieri*, it is the same that is, *Quid de me fieri*. As hath marked Father *Manuel Alvarez*. For Cice. 2. Amic. wrote, *Quid de P. Clodio fieri ne scribere*: The same is to be understood of the verbe *Fasio*. Cice. 3. in eorū. *Quid hoc homine facias. Toremus. And. Nec quid me nunc faciam scio, id est, de me.*

27. Note.

We have left the verbes common, for except the participles of them, they are little used. When Cice. said, *A se fidiis aggredierer donis*, it is a passive of the verbe *Aggredio*; which was used very long since, and in these dayes it is seene in some ancient Authors: the same is observed in others: for if Cice. said, *No nos adulari finimus;*

now; the same likewise used the active *adu-*
lo, before they were verbes commons. But
 after those which wee call deponents, left
 the passive signification, there are found
 no verbes commons, but as we have pro-
 fessed, they are passives, for there is not
 any of those which we call Verbes com-
 mons, which one time or other doe not
 notifie their active signification. Only
 there hath remained a relique of these
 verbes commons in some participles: who
 have action and passion, as these under-
 written, *eAbominatus, cohoretus, confessus,*
dimensus, execratus, meditatus, populatus,
testatus, veneratus.

Communes verborum Con- strunctiones.

Interrogatio & Responsio casu coherent.
Cui preceptoris dedisti operam? Platoni.
Genitivus semper est possessionis, pendetque
a nomine substantivo tacito vel expresso.

28. Note.

A Genitive is alwayes common, and is
 ruled

ruled of some noun, as partly hath been
seen in the verbes of price, and accusati-
on. When it is laid, *Potiri rerum*, there is
wanting *Imperium*. *Cesar.* i. *Gall.* *Totius*
Gallic sc̄e posse potiri sperant, a little before
he said, *Totius Gallia imperio potiri*. In verbs
of memory, is wanting, *memoria*, *mentio*,
&c. *Cic.* *pro Arch.* *Pueritie memoriam re-*
cordari ultimam. And how be it you will
say, *Pueritie Recordari*: it hath *Memoriam*
to be governed of. These formes of speak-
ing, *Desine irarum*, *abstine querelarum*, are
according to the Greces, who say, $\lambda\eta\gamma\alpha$
 $\tau\omega\mu\nu\omega\tau$. *Desine laborum pro* $\lambda\eta\gamma\alpha$ $\tau\omega\mu\nu\omega\tau$
 $\alpha Laboribus$: as likewise these, *Pendeo*
animi, *discrucior animi*, although in these
it might bee said, that the sense is, *Pen-
deo animi mente*, in the same manner as
Plaut. Cist. delivered. *Nullam mentem ani-
mi habeo*; and *Lucret.* *Animi vix mente vi-
demus*. In the verbe substantive is wanting
Munus officium, *aut negotium*: *Regis est*
gubernare, *id est*, *officium Regis est gubernare*.
In those verbes, *Miseret*, *Miserebitur*, *pans-
tet*, *tedet*, *piget*, *pudet me tui*, the meaning
is, *Pudor habet me tui*; and so doth *Priscian*
an expound. *Implo granarium frumentis*; he
would

would say, I fill the Granary, which is for wheate: As, *Impleo pateram Regis*. The Poets oftentimes imitate the Greeks, *Virg. Impletur veteris Bacchus*.

De Dativo Communi.

Dativus ubique reperiatur semper est acquisitionis, est enim in eius gratiam, commodum, vel incommodum aliquid sit. Liv. 2. ab urb. condit. Magno illa cunctatio fletit. Eadom ratio est, si iungatur cum verbis passivis, Cic. Neque senatu, neque populo, neque cuiquam bono probatur. Vbi datus est acquisitionis, non persona agens, idem enim in aliis invenitur. Cic. pro Balbo: Non ut vobis rem tam perspicuum dicendo praharemus.

29. Note.

Every dative is of acquisition, for if it be in this, *Aim hereditatem filio meo*, why not in this, *Do tibi pecunias*: peradventure it is not profitable to give ones money to any. And because this dative is common to all verbs, it is found most often with verbs actives. *Plant. et sim. Pergit precari*
peffimo?

peffimo? Casar. 3. Gall. Cum tela nostris deficerent. Cic. de orat. Id deceat prudomia tua. Plaut. Amph. Nostro generi non decet. When two datives are present, they are also of acquisition. The same is to be observed in passive speeches, as, *Dono colitur mihi*, where *mihi* is not a person doer, but a dative of Acquisition; for in the same manner, you may say in the Active, *Colo Denim mihi*; I honour God to my good, or God is honoured to my benefit. In Virg. *Neque cernitur ulli*, is the same that is, *Nulli est conspicuum*. The dative of Acquisition, is the dative of loss or profit. Be advertised by the way, that as little the person doer is put in the passive signification, in an accusative with the preposition *Per*. For it is onely a case of the preposition: which you shall as well put in the active signification, in the same manner and sense. When Cic. ad Attic. lib. 2. said, *Per Praetores Consules creantur*, you might say, *Populus creat Consules per Praetores*, by means of the Praetors: and also he deliuered the same. *Nihil interest per procuratorem agas, an per te ipsum*, and when he said, *Res agitur per eosdem credidores*, hec hath not desired to say,

say, Ipsos creditores agere, sed amicos Regis per creditores.

De Accusativo communī.

Accusativus, prater eum, qui regitur à verbo activo, semper est communis, penderque à prepositione tacita, vel expressa, ne videbitur in sequentibus.

Tempus, si per quam diu fiat interrogatio, effertur accusativo, tacita, vel expressa prepositione. Livi. Romulus septem, & triginta regnavit annos, vel per triginta annos. Idem; Obsidio vix in paucos dies tolerabiles, vel paucos dies.

Dicimus etiam abesse bidui, tridui, sed tum aut per tempus, aut iter, aut viam subintelligimus quod exprimit Cicero Cat. Aberam ab Amano iter unius diei, Cesar Be. Gall. Cum bidui viam processisset.

Distantia omnis aut dimensio, Accusativo etiam effertur tacita vel expressa prepositio- ne. Cas. Planicies patet tria millia passuum, id est, per tria millia passuum. Laitan. de Phœnicio: Per bis sex ulnas eminet ille locus. Varro. de re Rust. libr. 3. cap. 5. Ad duos pedes al- tum à stagno, latum ad quinque: vel, duos pedes

pedes alcum, latum quinque. His omnibus clanger adimes prepositiones, cum velis.

Accusativus cum prepositione Per, communis est omnibus verbis, tam activis, quam Passivis, & in Passivis non erit persona agens.
Cef. 3. Crui. Pompeius frumentum omne per equites comportaverat, vel comportatum erat frumentum per equites.

Vide 29 Note in fine.

De Ablativo Communis.

Tempus, modo per Quamdiu, modo per Quando fiat interrogatio, Ablativo effertur, prepositione tacita, vel expressa. Verres de-populatus est Siciliam uno triennio, vel in uno triennio, tribus annis, vel in tribus annis. Ter. Andria. In diebus paucis, quibus has concia sunt, vel diebus paucis.

Distantia quoque, & Dimensio Ablativo effertur. Abest unicere unius dicti. Locus latu duobus pedibus.

Omnibus verbis addi potest Ablativus is, qui vulgo absoluens dicuntur, qui tamen re vera pender a prepositione; ut, Rego Philippo pax floret, id est sub Rege Philippo.

30 Note.

That which they call an Ablative Absolute is governed of a Preposition, for it is found with a Preposition most often. *Rege Philippo, id est, sub Rege Philippo.* Pers: Satyr. 5. *Marco sub iudice palles.* Stat. in Syl. *Cerealia dona corona Sub te teste tulis.* Virg. *Sole sub ardenti resonant arbusta cicadis.* Plin. lib. I 8. *de muribus,* said, *sub Anchore Aristotele.* Other times the Preposition *Cum* is supplyed, as *Musis faventibus.* Liv. lib. I. Dec: 2. *Agite cum Diis bene iuvantibus.* Plant. Pers. *sequere hac mea gnata cum diis volentibus.* Ennius apud Cic. *Doque volentibus, cum magnis Diis;* as well might other Prepositions bee supplyed. Observe that this speech. *Me consule hoc feci* is good, and Latine, which some hold for barbarous. Cic. in Braco. So Audiente locuples author scribit Thucydides. Idem 15. Fam. Non poterat effugere huius culpe patrum et patrono. Quintil. Decla. 4. *Te volentes misisti.* Luca: libr. 5. *Et laicos fecit se consule fastos.* Ovid. *Lachrymas quoque saepe noravi, Me Lachrymanicas.* Plant. Mil. *Te vidente vides.* Of this

this kinde there are very many examples, and in them all, the Preposition *Sub* is understood.

Ablationis Instrumenti, Causa, Excessus, aut Modus, quo aliquid fit, omnibus verbis adiungitur, qui semper pender a propositione. Terren. And. *Hicce oculis egomet videt.* Cic. ad Q. Fra. *Vestra culpa haec accident.* Idem. *Scipio omnes sale, facetusque superabat.* Idem de Senec. *Sapientissimus quisque aquifissimo animo morientur.* Causa, Excessus, aut Modo eleganter saps propositiones conficiens. *Instrumento non ita eleganter.*

31 Note.

The Instrument also is governed of a Preposition, for sometimes it is accompanied with it. Plin. lib. 9. cap. 28. *Cirricum quibus venantur,* this is the ancient and true reading of Pliny. Ovid. 4. Fast. *verebat raro cum peccine pratum.* There is not wanting, who changeth this Verse for fault of observing that which we are about to say. Virg. *Exercere solam sub uomore.* Columlib. 9. cap. 1. *Semperque de manu cibos & aquam prebere.* The Ablative of cause likewise

likewise is ruled of a Preposition. Teren.
And. Laborabat e dolore. Cic. 4. Acad: Ma-
ria sole coquunt, and of excelle. Idem De-
mocritus: Huic in hoc similis, uberior in ceteris.
And of manner, Teren. otiosum ab animo.
Plaut. Trin. Ab ingenio est improbus. Plaut.
Cap. Rem de compaldo geri.

De constructione verbi infiniti.

Verbum infiniti modi post se nominativum
habet, cum res ad nominativum precedentis
Verbi pertinet. Cicer. I. de Nat. Nolo esse
longior: Atsi Accusativus antecessit, & sequar
necessè est. Cic. I. Cat. Cupio me esse
clementem.

Infinitum Esse accedente verbo Licer, Dandi,
vel accusandi casu haberet, cum ceteris verbis
fere accusandi. Cic. I. Attic. Mibi negligentem
esse non licet, vel negligentem, (subintellecto
me) Terent. Hean. Expedit nobis esse bonas,
(subintellecto nos.)

Infinitivus sape construitur cum also verbo
& resolvitur per, Vi. Virg. Dederatque comas
diffundere vendo, pro ut diffunderentur vel se
diffunderent.

32 Note.

For that I know that learned men in this faculty doe like a sufficient ground of the construction of the Infinitive; I will speake here how theſe Budens comment. *Lingua Graeca. Maret. in Caius. Fran. Brocen. in Miner. Lambi. in Horat. Henr. Steph. Inl. Scaliger* declare it, all who are most learned men. The infinitive of it ſelſe, and according to the Latine rules, alwaies requireth an Accusative, *Tacite, or expreſſe* before it, as *volo ſcire, volo me ſcire*. After it, it requireth another Accusative, of any ſort whatſoever, one while *Me, Te, Se,* may precede; ſome other times not. Sometimes a Verbe of the ſame ſubordination, may be placed before, ſometimes not, *Cic. pro Quint. Ne ut par quidem fit postulat, inferiorem eſſe patitur. Curti. Ad veftrā manus confugio, invitis vobis ſalvum eſſe nolo. Plant. Cift. Quia ego nolo meretri- cem dicier.* Of ſuch like there are many examples, ſome Budens produceth *pro & con:* in ſuch manner, that anſwerable to the rules of the Latines, it ſhould be ſaid,

cupio esse clementem. But these Authors doe learnedly adde, that the Authors have sought ordinarily to forsake their rules, in this particular, and endeavour to use the construction of the Greekes, for this *cupio esse clementis*, is a Greeke, not a Latine construction; the reason is, for that the Greekes doe use oftentimes to governe one case onely, and to ioyne another for elegancy, although it be not governed of the same part, the first was, and so they say, *Utor libris quibus habeo, egeo librorum quorum non habeo.* Of these speeches there are an infinity among the Greekes. Then in this speach, *Cupio esse clemens*, these Authors learnedly say, that the word *Clemens*, trabitur a particula, *ego*, qua subandatur in verbo, *Cupio*. From hence the reason of this kinde of speaking is easily apprehended. *Licet mihi esse negligenter*, the which goeth answerable to the rules of the Latines. But this speech, *Licet mihi esse negligenti*, is altogether a Greeke speech, where the word *Negligenti* is drawne from the particle *Mihi*.

Appen. Cum manetur in eadem persona, accusativus non proprius casus est infinitivorum,
sed

sed potius nominativus iam apud Lascinos
quam Gracos, Ovid. I. 3. Met. Reculit Ajax
Eesse Iovis pronepos — 2 Tristium Acceptorum
refere versibus esse nocens. Plutarch in Apo-
theosis: Πτερχλῆς ἔφος μιχῇ τῷ βαρύῳ φίλο^{τό}
τι. Pericles dicebat usque ad aram amicus
esse, id est se amicum fore.

De Gerundijs.

Gerundia, que passionem non significant,
casus suorum verborum admittunt: ut, tempus
obliviscendi iniariarum, ignorandi inimicis, co-
erendi cupiditates, abstinendi maledictis.

Gerundijs in Dī, adduntur substantiva, sc.,
tempus, causa, &c. Et nonnulla Adiectiva,
ut peritus, cupidus. Cicer. de sen. Efferor
studio patres vestros videndi. Idem 2. de orat.
Sum cupidus te audiendi.

Gerundijs in Dūm, præponuntur prepositi-
ones Ad, Ob, Inter. Cic. Tus. Consurbans
animus non est aptus ad exequendum munus
suum. Anse, etiam præponuntur interdum, sed
rarò.

Gerundia in Do, modo sine prepositione
adhibentur: ut, Non sum solvendo. Cic. lib.
13. Attic. Plorando defossus sum, modo

præposuicnos assumunt. *A, Ab, De, In, non-nunquam, E, vel Ex, Cum, Pro, Quint.* lib. I. Scribendi ratio coniuncta cum loquendo est.

Gerundia, quæ passionem significant, nullum post se casum admittunt. Quin. lib. 2. *Memo-ria excolendo augetur.*

Ratio variandi Gerundia.

Gerundia, quæ Accusativo casu gaudent, in passiva hac ratione commutantur. Studio-sus defendendi Remp. studiosus Reip. defen-denda. Plaut. Epid. Epidicum quarendo operam dabo: frequentius Epidico quarendo.

33 Note.

At the end of the Gerunds, observe that this phrase is very usuall among the Latines. *Tempus est legendi librorum. Plant. Auln!. Nominandi tibi istorum, magis erit, quam eundi copia. Cic. de Inventu. Fuit exemplorum eligendi potestas. Idem de uni-vers. Reliquorum syderum, quæ causa collo-candi fuerit. Sueton. Aug. Permissa iocandi licentia, diripiendique pomorum, & obsoniorū, & missilium. Plin. in Epist. Cum illorum videndi*

videndi gratia, we in forum contulissimus. The Grammer of these speeches is, Tempus est legendi librorum, id est, lectionis librorum. So learned men expound.

Participiale in Dum.

Participiale in Dum, accedente verbo substantivo, dativo iungitur, post se habet causum sui verbi. Cic. 2. Tusc. Tu tibi in dicio intendum est, si tamen casus verbi, fuerit accusativus, mutabitur oratio hoc modo; Petendum est tibi pacem, petenda est tibi pax.

34. Note.

It is to be noted, that the dative of this Participiall is of acquisition: and so, Docendum est mihi, is not, I must teach, but there must be teaching for my good. Docendum est discipulis, there must be Indoctrination for the profit of the Schollers, and it is evident, for the Ancients expressed. Petendum est tibi pacem; Constatendum est panam latronibus. Figendum est crucem malefactoribus, id est: There must be required peace for thee; There must be consti-

constituted punishment for Theeves, &c. which are rendered in this manner: *Petenda est tibi pax; Constituenda pena latronibus; Figenda crux malefactoribus.* And this selfe same dative you may put in the Active, *Serviendum mihi est Deo. Servians Deo mihi.*

De Supinis.

Supina in unum, amant verba, que motum adsignificant, & ante se nullum, post se suorum verborum casum habent. Teren. Phorm. Me ultro accusatum advenit.

Voces illae, que vulgo dicuntur Supina in V. nominibus adiectivis herent. Virg. Mirabile visu.

35. Note.

Many learned men there are, who exclude that which we call the last Supine, saying that it is a noun, and it seemeth they faile not therein. First because they may be datives, for that *Virg.* who wrote *Mirabile visu,* in another part said, *Oculis mirabile monstrum.* Where *Mirabile visu* will be the same that *Mirabile visi.* And there

there is no inconvenience that it be so; for even as the Latines say, *Parce metu, pro me tui*, they may likewise say, *Mirabile visu, pro visu*. Secondly, we see these nouns concord with adjectives, *Quint. lib. 8. Rebus atrocibus verba etiam ipso auditu acerba magis convenient.* *Agellius lib. 12. Eos versus assiduo memoratu dignos puto.* *Stat. 9. Theolog. Longo defessa redibat Venatio.* Of these are many examples. The which some answer, saying that, *Res digna memoratu*, is the last Supine: yet that *Res digna magno memoratu*, is a noun, doth not satisfie, for if I would onely say a thing worthy of memorie, I will say, *Memoratu*. If I desire to adde ought else, I will say, *Magno memoratu, incredibili, ingenti, &c.* From whence it will appeare to bee now a noun. Thirdly, the connexion of speeches in forme, that these are Nouns. Wherefore the Authors (it seemeth without doubt) would ioyne two Nouns, in the subsequent speeches. *Livi. lib. 31. Id dictu quam re facilius.* *Plin. lib. 7. Parvum dictu, sed immensum estimatione.* *Cicc. in Pisso. Quis enim te auditu, quisullo honore, quis denique consummisi salute dignum putavit.*

cit. lib. I. *Lucos visu, ac memoria deformes.*
This reason hath more force with the Grammarians, that a conjunction ioyneth the like cases. Fourthly, the Spanish phrases are so hard, with which are declared these speeches, that they give the matter in hand to be understood as false. For this is Spanish, *Affabilis dicitu*; *Affabile de ser dicho*, or, *afable que se diga*. Affable to bee said, or affable that it be said. *Explicabile dictu*. *Explicabile de ser dicho*, to be explicable to be spoken. How much better it is. *Explicabile dictu, id est, dictione vel sermoni*. Explicable with a word. Some boodie will demand, what nouns are these, since there is no *dictus*, *dictus*, *dictu*. To this is answered, that many of these are entire Nounes, as *Venatus*, *cubitus*, &c. And others are defective, which the Ancients onely in the datives, and ablatives singular, as *Vis*, *Vim*, *à Vr.* *Opis*, *opem*, *ab ope*, and many others.

De Participijs.

Participia eosdem casis habent, quos verba à quibus proficiuntur. Livii, lib. I. ab Vr. Anius,

Anius, ingenis prada potius, Romanus rediit.

Exosus, perosus, pertusus, cum accusativo efferuntur. Livi. 3. Ab nr. Plebs regum nomen perosa erat.

Participia presentis cum sint nomina, & nonnulla qua dicuntur praesertim, interrogandi casu gaudent. Cico. Atti. 9. Boni cives ansantes patrie. Sallu. Cat. Aliens appetens, profusus fuis.

Appendix.

Aliquando id quod in oratione deest, foris omnino perendum est, Cic. In Verrem 5. Rendere conviva, cachinnari ipse Apronius, scz. capit Hoc apud Grecos frequenti uenit usu, Mat. 4. Ιάκωβος Zebedaeus, Jacobus Zebedaei, scz. Ἰωάννης filius. Sic dicitur Deiphobe Glauca. Hectoris Andromache, &c quod explicat Par. Sy. יַעֲקֹב בֶּן זְבַדִּי Jacobus filius Zebedaei, &c. ibidem.

Aliquando una pars orationis ponitur pro alia, ut Virg. Horrendum stridens pro horrendo, Graca est haec constructio.

De Pronomine.

*Possessiva Mens, tuus, suus, noster, vestier,
Genitivo*

genitivo iunguntur tam substantivorum, quam adiectivorum. Cic. 2. Phil. Tuum hominis simplicis pectus vidimus. Mea unius interest. Rempublicam defendere.

Ubi mei & tui genitivi primitivorum in possessivis constructionem aperiunt.

36. Note.

In the first example the genitive *Hominis* is ruled of *pectus*. the second hath alreadie beeene handled in the 10. Note, on the verbe *Interest*.

Nomina Numeralia, Partitiva, comparativa, & superlativa genitivos nostrum, vestrum habent. Nostri tamen & vestri ceteris iunguntur. Curt. l. 8. Nolo singulos vestrum excutare. Cic. 4. Cat. Habetis ducem memorem vestri, oblitum sui.

Reciproca, *sui*, *sibi*, *se*.

*Reciproco, *sui*, utimur, cum tertia persona transit in seipsum, etiam accedente verbo. Cic. Qui à me petierit, ut secum, & apud se esset quotidie.*

Suis, etiam utimur, cum tertia persona transit

transit in rem à se posse gam, Cicc. 5. Verb. Aiebas multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus suis.

Cum duæ tertie persona in oratione prae-dunt, suo, & suis tantummodo utemur, cum ad verbi suppositum prius, aut principalius referens-mus. Sed si nulla sit ambiguitas, hoc praecepto non astringimur. Cic. 2. Pbi. Hic roget cruem, ne secum coeat societatem.

37. Note.

These rules of Reciproques are onely to eschue Amphibology, and so they may bee left wheresoever there shall not bee found this hazard, for in Latine may bee well said : *Cepi columbam in nido suo, vel eius vel ipsius,* supposed that there bee no danger of Amphibologie. So the Greekes expressing this Reciproque, *suis, a, um,* in the singular number, masculine , and neuter genders, use the genitive *éautis*, or *autis*. In the feminine *éautis* or *autis*. In the plurall number *éautov* or *autov*, in all genders and cases. *Job. 3. επως ιηατον ο Θεος τι κρονον, οσε τι ιηον αυτη τι μονογηνη εδωκεν. Sic Deus dilexit mundum, ut filium suum unigenitum daret, &c.* Some there are who have taught,

taught, that to say in *Nido suo*, is a solecisme, in which they erre: Ovid. in Epist. *Aspice Laerten, ut iam sua lumina condas.* Cic. 2. In *Verrem*: *Ut non modo in auribus vestris, sed in oculis omnium sua furia atque flagitia defixurus sim.* Seneca ad *Albinam matrem*. *Puer ad suum formetur arbitrium, multum sibi dabis, etiam si nihil dederis præter exemplum.* Plin. *Vince si marchuerit, sacramenta sua comburito.* Valer. Max. lib. 4. ca. 3. Alexander Diogenem gradu suo divitijs peltere tenet, suo, id est, Diogenis. Some of these examples, and others of other Authors, as are, Virg. Salust. &c. Laurentius *Vala*, for that he hath not observed, what hath beeene here delivered.

Note also that when two persons come in the same sentence, the ancients have used another Pronoune to take away ambiguity. So speaketh *Quintil.* in his declamation: *Non sic repugnasset si illum Tribunus voluisse occidere.* For if he had said (*se*) it could not be understood whether was meant, the man accused, or the Tribune. Like as in this: *Rogavit Nero Epaphroditum ut se occideret.* A man cannot tell who is meant, *Nero* or *Epaphroditus.*

De constructione Prepositionum.

*Verba composita saepe casum Prepositionis
habent, rara, vel repetita Prepositione. Cice.
Fin. Pythagoras Persarum Magos adiit vel ad
Magos.*

*Versus suo casui postponitur. Cic. Arpinum
versus, Itemque, Tenuis, iungiturque Geniti-
vo plurali, vel Ablativo singulari: ut oculo-
rum tenuis, capite tenuis.*

*In, cum quies, aut aliquid fieri in loco sig-
nificatur, vel ponitur pro Inter, Ablativum
amat, alioquin Accusativum: ut sum in tem-
plo, deambulo in foro. Cicer. Ami. Nisi in bo-
nis amicitia esse non potest. Brutus fuit pius in
patriam, crudelis in liberos.*

*Sub pro Circiter, Per, Paulo, Ante, Post,
& cum tempus ad significat, accusativum
amat. Cice. 10. Fam. Sub eas literas statim
recitat sunt tue; sub vesperum, sub noctem, sub
Lucis ortum: sub idem tempus. Eadem cum
verbis Motus Accusativum, cum verbis
Quicquid Ablativum petat, ut, Clodius se sub
scalas taberna librarie coniecit, consedimus
sub umbra platani.*

*Super, Accusativo servit: Ablativo vero
cum*

cum pro De, ponitur, & interdum cum verbis
quietis. Tegula cecidit super caput. Cice.
Att. lib. I6. Hac super re scribam ad te.
Virg. I. Ecl. Fronde super viridi.

Subter ferme Accusativum poscit, sive
quietis, sive motus verbis adiungatur. Cic. I.
Tus. Plato cupiditate sub eis prae cordia locavit.

38 Note.

Some of these Prepositions, by learned
men are held for Adverbs, as *Versus*, for in
this *Italiam versus*, the Preposition is un-
derstood *Ad*, id est *Ad Italiam versus*.
And this is the cause wherfore wee have
left out, from the number of Prepositions,
both *sens* and *usque*.

De Adverbio.

En & *Ecce* Nominandi, & Accusandi
casibus adherent, qui semper pendent ab aliquo
verbo, ut, *En turba*, id est, *En turba* adest, *En*
hominem, id est, *en*, vide *hominem*: similiter
in Adverbio, *Ecce*.

39 Note.

39 Note.

These cases are governed of some Verbe, which commodiously may bee understood. An Argument hereof is, that Authors have used them so a thousand times. *Teren. Adelp. Ecce autem hic adegit senex noster. Planc. Merca. Ecce illum video.*

Adverbia Loci.

*Adverbia, quibus interrogamur, sunt bac,
Ubi, Vnde, Quò, Quà, Quorsum.*

De Adverbio ubi.

Cum Interrogatio sit per Adverbium, ubi, si respondendum sit per nomina propria Pago-
rum, Castellarum, Urbium, Provinciarum,
Insularum, Regionum: prima, vel secunda,
declinationis ponuntur in Genitivo: ut, *Sum
Rome, Brundusij, Sicilie, Creta, Quì* Geniti-
vus regitur a subintelleto nomine Urbe,
Oppido, Loco, Provincia, Regno, Insula, &
Grammatica erit, *Sum Roma, id est, In Urbe
Roma; Sicilie, id est, In Insula Sicilie.*

40 Note.

40 Note.

Marke first that the names of Provinces, Islands, and Kingdomes, may be also put in the Genitive. *Varro. lib. I. cap. 7.* (*rete ad Cortiniam dicitur Platanus esse. Cice. in Verrem. Sicilia cum esset. Idem. Attic. Cum Corcyra epulata esset. Val. Max. lib. 4. cap. I.*) *Duos egregia in dolis filios suos a Gabianis militibus Aegypti occisos cognovit. Sal. Iug. Roma Numidiaque facinora eius memorat.* Wee have set downe the rule as it runneth, and the same doctrine is kept in the following rules. And it is good that they who learne, know that these formes of speaking are delivered very elegantly in Latine. *Sum Sicilia, vel in Siciliâ; Eo Siciliâ, vel ad Siciliam. Eo Romam, vel ad Romam, venio Sicilia, vel ex Siciliâ. Venio Roma, vel ex Româ;* for some have an opinion, that to say: *sum Sicilia, eo ad Romam, venio ex Roma, &c.* are solecismes, some answere that it is least used. To this I say, that in *Titus Livius, and the best Historians and Poets,* it is ordinary to leave out Prepositions in Provinces, and to use them to

Cities,

Cities, and Cic. doth so most often, and there is none of these things, of which there are not more then 500. examples, and Suetonius saith of Cesar, that hee put alwaies Prepositions to names of people, for that hee liked well, that his language should be cleare. And if by the authority of Quintilian onely it was taught that *Vapulo* was a Neuterpassive, it being not, it is no wonder that this is taught here, ratified by so many authorities as there are produced,

Secondly, observe that these genitives are of Possession, for they have their Relation of some Substantive understood: which sometime Authors have expressed.

Cic. 5. Attic. In oppido Antiochie. Idem Phil. 4. Alba constiterunt in urbe opportuna.
And so the Grammer is, *sunt Roma, id est, in urbe Roma. Sicilie, id est, in Provincia Sicilia. Athenis, Babylone, id est, in Athenis, in Babylone. Sueton. Cal. cap. 8. in Treviris.*

Thirdly, note this word *Ruri*, of which mention is made below, is no Dative, as many opinionate, but an Ablative, for that the Ancients ended Ablatives in *E*, oftentimes in *I. Plaut. Men : Satur nunc loquitur de*

deme & de parti meâ. Cat. cap. 37. Ex se-
geti vellito ebulum. Virgil. Eclog. 6. sertâ pro-
cultantum capiâ delapsa iacebant. Anson. de
occasione. Hens in, occipiti calvo es. In this
manner it is found in many, Vespere pro
Vespere: in that which concerneth the
noune Domus: be it knowne, that it may
be said, sum domi, vel in domo: Eo domum,
vel ad domum, venio domo, vel, ex domo.
The same in the noune Rus; of all these
are many examples in the Authors, which
Franciscus Sanchez hath spoken of in his
Minerva.

Si propria tamen fuerint tertia Declinati-
nationis, vel Pluralis numeri, sexto casu uen-
dum est. Cic. Divi. Babylone Alexander
mortuus est. Idem. Atti. 16. Atbenis esse.
Hic casus pendet a prepositione In.

Sed nomina Provinciarum, Insularum, &
Regionum frequenter sunt in Ablativo cum
prepositione in, quibus ad barent nomina Appel-
lativa, ut, sum in Sicilia, in Creta, in foro,
in Urbe. Dicimus etiam Rure, vel Ruri in
Ablativo. Plaut. Bacchi. Si illi sunt virga-
ruri, at mihi tergum domi est.

Propria sequuntur appellativa quatuor Hu-
mi, Belli, Militiae, Domi, quorum postremo
adimmos

adixngi possunt, *Mea, Tua, Sua, Nostra,
Vestra, Aliena.* Cic. *Tusc.* Theodori nihil re-
fert humine, an sublimo putrescat.

Si responsio fiat per Adverbia, redundantur
hac. *Hic, Iste hic, Illic, Ibi, Inibi, Ibidem,*
Aliibi, Alicubi, Ubique, Utrobiisque, Ubiliter,
Ubivis, Ubicumque: Pessim, vulgo, Intus, Fo-
ris, Nusquam, Longe, Peregre, & supra, sub-
ter, Infra, Ante, Post, Extra. Cic. 6. Fam.
Nemo est, quin ubivis, quam ibi ubi est, esse
malit.

De Adverbio Unde.

Cum per unde sit interrogatio, si responde-
tur per propria Vrbium, aut Provinciarum,
utemur Ablativo, tacita, vel expressa preposi-
tione, ut *venio Roma, Brundusio, Carthagine*
Athenis, Sicilia, Creta, Rure, Domo: *vel ex*
Roma, ex Brundusio, ex Carthagine, ex
Athenis, ex Siciliâ, ex Crotâ.

In Appellativis semper exprimuntur prepo-
sitio, ut, *Ex foro, ex Urbo.*

41 Note.

It is not only said *Venio Roma, Cariba-*
H 2 *gine,*

gine, &c. but likewise, *A Roma, a Carthagine, ab Athenis, &c.* Cice. I. Acad. Venisse ab Roma. idem Phil. 8. *Ab Alexandria discederet.* Fla. Baccb. Ex Epheso huc ad sodales literas misi, & Pseud. Ex Sicyone huc pervenisti. Martial. lib. I3. *Hac de vitifera venisse picata Vienna.*

Secondly, it is not only said, *Venio ex Italia*, but also *Italia*. Sueton. *Vespasian*, ut eo tempore *Iudea profecti rerum potirentur*, & Aug. *Decedens Macedonia*. Cic. Attic. *Si Pompeius Italia cederet.* Val. Max. lib. I. cap. 7. *Panorum exercitum Italia pelleret*; From whence you may collect, that they are governed by a preposition, expressed or tacite.

Si per adverbia fiat responsio, redduntur Hec, hinc, isthinc, illhinc, inidem, aliunde, undolibet, undevis, undique, undecumque, aliocunde, uerinque, Eminus, Cominus, superne, inferne, peregre, intus, foris. Terent. Heau. *Vide, ne quo hinc abeas longius.*

De Adverbio Quo.

Quando per Adverbium Quo, fiat interrogatio,

rogatio, nomina propria urbium, & Provinciarum reddentur in accusativo, tacita, vel expressa prepositione: ut, *Eo Romam, Brundusium, Carthaginem, Athenas, Siciliam, Cretam, Rus, Domum.* Vel, *ad Romam, ad Brundusium, ad Carthaginem, ad Athenas, ad Siciliam, ad Cretam.*

42. Note.

It is not onely said, *Eo Romam*, but likewise, *Ad Romam*. Cic. de Sen. Miles profectus sum ad Capuam, quintoque anno post ad Tarentum. Quæstor. Cæsar. 3. Civil. Cassius ad Messanam navibus evocavit. Propert. lib. 3. Ad doctas proficisci cogor Athenas. Plant. Bacchi. In Ephesum hinc abi, & Epid. Quando hinc iturus est in Selenciano.

Secondly, it is not onely said, *Eo Italiam*, but likewise *In Italiam*. Cic. pro lege Manilia. Sardiniam cum classe venit. Suet. Aug. ca. 17. Ab Actio cum Sansum Insulam, In Hybernia se recepisset. Iustin. lib. 20. Ægyptum primo profectus Cretam contendebat. Tacit. lib. 2. Germanicus Ægyptum proficiscitur. Mela. lib. 3. cap. 6. Ægyptum tendere. Virg. Tendimus Italiam. There are

very many examples of this kind in *Livi*.

I hardly observe, that sometimes nouns Appellatives are found without a preposition, but it is not good to use it ordinarily, *Virg. L. 6. Devenere locos latos, & amena
vireta. Apul. lib. 9. Proximam civitatem de-
ducere consueverunt.*

*Appellativis additur prepositio: ut, Ad
forum, ad urbem.*

Vide 42. Note.

*Adverbia reddentur hec: Huc, istuc, illuc,
eo, eodem, illo, aliquo, alio, neutro, utroque,
quoque, quoquamque, quovis, quolibet, intro,
foras, peregre, longe, nusquam. Teren. Hecy.
Abi Parmeno intro.*

De Quâ.

*Si per Quafiat interrogatio, per propria re-
spondentes, Ablativo uenimur, vel accusativo
cum propositione, Per: ut, Qua iter fecesti?
Roma, Brundusio, Carthagine, Athenis, Rure,
Domino: vel, per Romanum, per Brundusium, per
Carthaginem, per Athenas.*

43. Note.

Observe first that there are very learned
men

men that hold *Qua*, which ordinarily is held for an Adverb, so be the Ablative of *Quis*, supplying *Via*, as, *Qua iter fecisti?* *id est, Qua via iter fecisti?* this appeareth very probable; for that all these which answer to it, are such to which *Via* may be supplied, as, *hac via, &c.*

Secondly, it is to bee noted, that not onely may it bee said, *Feci iter Roma*, but also *Per Romanam*. Howbeit of the one and the other there are few examples; for ordinarily they expressed it by other wayes, as, *Cum transirem Romanam, praterijssem Brun-dusium, Attigissim Capuam, &c.*

*Proprijs Provinciarum, & Appellativis
clare additnre prepositio Per: ut, per Siciliam,
per Cretam, per forams, per Urbem.*

*Cum rogamur per Qua, reddemus etiam
Hac. Hac, iſthac, ill hac, aliquis, qualibet, que-
cumque. Terent. Eun. hac, ill hac, perfluo.*

De Adverbio Quorsum.

*Si per Quorsum fiat interrogatio, quecum-
que sint nomina ponuntur in accusativo, cum
hac voce, versus, Ut Quorsum tendis? Romanum
versus,*

versus, Siciliam versus.

Redduntur etiam hac Adverbia, *Horsum, istorum, illorum, aliorum, sursum, deorsum, dextrorum, sinistrorum, laevorum, prorsum, rursum, introrsum, vel introrsus, retrorsum vel retrorsus, quoquaversum vel quoquooversus,* Teren. Phorm. *Horsum* pergunt.

Satis, abunde, affatim, parum, instar, ergo pro causâ. Genitivum postulant: Teren Phorm. satis iam verborum est.

Pridie, & postridie, & genitivo & accusativo eleganter iunguntur. Pridie eius aici venit. postridie ludos Apollinares.

Propius, & proxime accusativo adherent. Propius urbem, proxime Italianam, id est, ad Urbem, ad Italianam.

Some insert here a large Catalogue, how some Adverbs are to be used, which you shall see in the 45. Note.

44. Note.

In the Adverbs *Propius* and *proxime*, the preposition *Ad* is understood, by which the accusative is ruled: which sometimes the Latines doe conceal for elegancie,

elegancie, and others have expressed it. Cic. in Partit. *Accedere propius ad sensum alicuius, & I. de natura Deo.* Ad similitudinem enim Deo propius accedebat humana virtus, & pro Mil. *Proxime ad Deos accessit Clodius.* For if these governe an accusative, why saythey not, that *Proximus* also doth governe an accusative, since Plant. said in *Penul. Proximus te sum?* But here and in the rest the preposition *ad*, ought to be understood, which Ovid expressed when he said, *Proximus ad dominum nullo prohibente sedero.*

45. Note.

Vt, when it signifieth *Postquam*, is ioyned to an Indicative: Cic. *Vt ab urbe discessi:* and when it importeth the same that *Quomodo*, with a certaine admiration. Ter. *Vt falsus es animi!*

Vt, after these words, *Adeo, ita, sic, tam,* *talis, tantus, tot,* is ioyned ordinarily to the Subiunctive moode, Cic. *Non sum ita habes,* *ut ita dicam.*

Antequam and *pruisquam*, are ioyned to an Indicative and a Subiunctive, Cic. *Pri-*
usquam

usquam de Rep. dicere incipio, vel incipiām.

Ne, when we command that any thing be not done, is put with a Subiunctive and an Imperative. Ne jures, ne jura.

Næ, id est, profectò, if it shall be put before any Pronoune is ioyned to an Indicative, or a Subiunctive. Teren. Adelph. Næ ego sum infelix. Cic. I. Ph. Næ tu, si id fecisses, molius fama tua consulnisses.

The adverbes in *um*, and these words, *Per*, *perquam*, *quam sano*. and others such like, are ioyned with positives nouns, as, *Per facilis. Cic. 2. Fin. In rebus apertissimis nimium longi sumus.*

Adverbs ending in, *O*, are ioyned with comparatives. *Multò* and *Longè* to comparatives and superlatives, *Cice. I. Offi. Quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos submissius geramus. Idem in Ver. Arrogantia ingenij est multò molestissima. Idem in Brut. Servilius longe post natos homines improbissimus.*

It is likewise said, *Facile doctissimus*, and *Quam doctissimus.*

Note that Adiectives signifying time, are as well by the Latine as Greeke Poets often put in place of the Adverbs, as, *Virg. 3. Georg. Nec gregibus nocturnis obambulat,*

id

id est, nocturne vel noctu: sc̄ Aenead. 8. Nec minus Aeneas se matutinus agebat, for manē: sc̄ Homer. Il. 13. Οὐ χὴ παντὸς ἐνδειν βεληφόρον αἴρεται; Non decet virum consiliarium dormire nocturnum, id est, per totam noctem. And sometimes in Prose. Plin. Hec singula & matutina & vespertina dantur, pro mane & vespere.

De Interiectione.

*O, Heu, & Prob. Nominandi, Accusandi,
& Vocandi casibus junguntur, ut O pietas,
Heu clamor, Prob Iupiter:*

*Hei, & va Dative gaudent: ut, hei mihi;
vobis. Omnes hi casus aliunde reguntur,
quam ab Interiectionibus.*

46 Note.

To an Interiection are ioyned the said Cases, for it seemeth not probable that they governe them. The Nominative is never governed of any, onely it concordeth. It cannot bee understood how a Vocative should rule, since it is that to which the speech is directed. In all other Cases

Cases something is intrepreſed, as, *Vae tibi,*
id est, *Vae tibi imminet supplicium,* *vel quid*
simile, &c. *O, me miserum,* *id est,* *O, poena*
manet me miserum, &c. *O, Iupiter,* *id est,*
O, ubi es Iupiter, *insomuch as Virg.* *O, ubi*
campi, *id est,* *O, ubi sunt campi.* And this is
evident, for without any preiudice of the
speech, the Interiection may be left out:
as *Me miserum quantis afficio!* *Iupiter quid*
mali faci! *Miserere mihi,* *quanta me premunt*
mala! Then behold you from whence
these cases be governed, when there is no
Interiection, which when they have
them, shall be governed by the ſelfe ſame
part: from whence commeth it, that in
good Prints, is put alwaies after an Inter-
iection, a Comma, or rather ſigne, which
would not be done, if the caſe following
ſhould bee governed thereof, as *Vae, mihi*
miserere, *O Iupiter.*

De Coniunctione.

Coniunctiones copulativa& disiunctiva
Orationes coniungunt, disiunguntque, caſus
etiam ſimiles, cum adidem verbum referan-
tur, ſed hoc non neceſſario: ut, *Casar pugnat,*
& Cicero ſcribit, forma & gloria fragilis eſt;
Horatius.

Horatius. Aut ob avaritiam, aut misera ambitione laborat. Cic. 4. Epist. Me, & tibi exire ex urbe necesse sit.

47 Note.

It was wont to be said, that a Conjunction ioyneth necessarily alike Cases; which is false, as well appeareth by the two last examples of *Horace*, and *Cicero*, as also for that construction requireth oftentimes the contrary, *V. Gr. fuisse Roma, an Athenis?*

48 Note.

Etsi, Tametsi, Quanquam, in the beginning of a speech, are very elegantly ioyned to an Indicative, but in the middle, and end of a speech, they are ioyned to an Indicative, or to a Subiunctive. *Cic. pro Milone. Etsi vereor Indices. Teren. And Obtundis tametsi intelligo, vel intelligam.* *Etiam si Quamvis, Licet, ut, when it is taken for Quamvis, require a Subjunctive. Cicce. de Amici. omnia brevia, & tolerabilia esse debent, etiamsi maxima sunt.*

Tam and *Quam* are ordinarily annexed to positives, sometimes to superlatives, very seldom to Comparatives, *Tam Deditus, quam Sapiens.*

De

*Dene, and Ne, after the Verbs, Timeo,
Metuo, Vereor.*

When we feare what we desire not, wee must say, *Timeo ne;* when wee feare what we desire, *Timeo ut;* as, *Timeo ne pater veniat,* when I desire not his comming. *Timeo ut pater veniat,* when I desire his comming. *Timeo ne non,* is the same that *Timeo ut,* (and not the same as *Timeo Ne,* as some teach) for that two Negatives make an Affirmative. Cic. Attic. 9. *Timeo non impetrē, id est, timeo impetrē.* Yet *Timeo, ut non, vel Timeo, ut ne,* or some other negative whatsoever: as, *Timeo ut nolit, Timeo ut nihil faciat,* in all these it is the same, as *Timeo ne.* Finally adding the third negation, it is understood, that one hath no kinde offeare. Cic. 6. in Ver. *Non vereor ne hoc officium Servilio non probem, id est, non dubito quin hoc officium meum sim probaturus Servilio.* The saime which hath beene said in *Timeo,* is to be understood in *Metuo,* and *Vereor.*

FINIS.



